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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The 37th clause of the Bill of Rights, which is a part of the State Constitution is in these words: "The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all persons not herein delegated remain with the people." These were, among others, added by the Convention of 1868. It is but a feeble attempt, and with no reason, to follow a similar provision in the Constitution of the United States.

... power is ... the first ... rights adopted ... power is vested ... people only." ... sovereignty resides with the people. In 1787, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, as it was the creation of the States, or the people of the States, and could have no powers except such as were delegated or were necessary to the enjoyment of the delegated powers, and such were granted under a well-known principle of law, whether so expressed or not, our forefathers were exceedingly jealous of the possible encroachment which might be made on the rights of the States, and hence articles IX and X were inserted as amendments, out of abundant caution. As by the adoption of said Constitution by the State of North Carolina, this State yielded some of the rights of sovereignty which she had, and this because only qualifiedly sovereign, she necessarily retained all those which she did not voluntarily surrender. These rights are of a threefold character, and are either Legislative, Judicial or Executive. They embrace the whole powers of sovereignty, and are contained in all well regulated Constitutions. Besides the powers set forth in Constitutions, there remains but one, which we can now recall, and that is, the "*ultima ratio populi*," or the ultimate, inalienable right, in cases of necessity, to be judged of by them exclusively, and maintained by force, of overturning their government and resuming all the power which they have delegated to their organization of government.

If we are right in this view, the 37th clause, which we have quoted, means that the people have a right of revolution. Inasmuch as no man in this land can deny the proposition, it is utterly senseless, and unworthy of a place in a Constitution of Government. It ought to be stricken out.

Suppose this clause to stand, and section 4 to stand, which said section declares that all attempts to dissolve the Union "ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State," and the people in the exercise of the right of revolution should, with one will, use the power which "remains with the people," should they "exert" themselves with the whole "power?" It looks to us like nonsense, and seems to have been inserted purely for Buncombe or Massachusetts!

Section 18 and section 21 are identical in their meaning. Under section 18 the people lived from 1776 to 1868, without a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, that great right of a freeman, which requires that the causes of his being restrained of his liberty shall have their lawfulness inquired into. It was regarded as a bulwark, too strong to be broken down. But the Solons and the patriots of 1868, in their *zeal for full protection to the liberties of this poor people*, concluded that this *semi barbaric* language of the "rebels" of 1776 was not quite suited to the "higher civilization" of their "reconstructed" days, and hence, they "piled Pelion upon Ossa," by adding section 21, which contains the beautiful and expressive, and clear and irrefragible guarantee, that "the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended!" And yet, before two years had elapsed under this "double and twisted" bulwark of freedom, the writ *was suspended*, and the powers of the Judiciary were "exhausted" for a remedy! From this fact we judge that the explanation weakened the guarantee, and we want the dilution taken out. It can do no good, and experience declares that it does do harm.

Look further at this instrument, which some persons tell us is an improvement on the old one which it superseded. The Constitution says that the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices and the Superior Court of twelve Judges. Now, suppose that experience shall teach our people that these Judges are enough for the Supreme Court, and nine for the Superior Court, or that it would far more conduce to the public welfare by the prompt administration of justice that we should have even a greater number, it is clear that the Constitution must be altered to make this needful alteration. Would it not be far better to leave this matter, as it was left in our old Constitution, to the discretion of the General Assembly? Suppose we would become satisfied that our interests required some other person than the Clerk of the Superior Court to have "jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters, testamentary, &c.," the Constitution must be changed to effect it. What is the use of saying, as is done in section 18 of article IV., that parties may waive a trial by jury? A simple statute would have accomplished all that. What is the use of saying that the General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate fees and salaries? What other power could do it? What is the value of Sec. 24 of Art. IV. by which we have a *constitutional* provision that all laws shall remain in force until lawfully altered? Did any body ever dream of any thing else?

And now we come down to Section 31, under which the Supreme Court, in the case of Cloud (stop *thar* now, and don't *whistle*) vs. Wilson, has recently decided (Reade dissenting) that although the *people* elect the Judges for eight years, yet if one dies before his term begins, or immediately thereafter, the Governor's appointee shall hold for the whole of the unexpired balance of the term. Ought not that section to be explained by an amendment? And Sec. 32, under which persons whom the people supposed to be chosen Judges for *four* years, actually held for six? At all events, that is a dead letter now, and ought to come out. Sec. 33 needs amendment so that Justices of the Peace should have exclusive original jurisdiction of certain classes of torts (replevin, for instance,) when the value of the property in controversy does not exceed $200. A Justice is quite as well qualified to sit in one case as the other, and the power would often enable a man to get justice, who, in the present system, cannot *afford* to prove his legal remedies before the Superior Court, and would gain a loss if he did.

But we have no time to specify the almost innumerable instances of stupidity, which mark the present Constitution. It absolutely reeks with them. Notwithstanding their glaring absurdities and iniquitous provisions we are told that we must wait awhile bear this ills longer, for fear we may damage our party! How much longer shall we wait? Shall "we grub and sweat under this wearied life," in the forlorn hope of a better day, which, in the absence of any contrary assurance, may come when our "substance is eaten up," and we and our children are dead? Can any one tell us, of all the "watching and waiting crowd," when that glorious time shall come, which will witness our deliverance from a Constitution which imposes burdens too grievous to be borne?" Alas! no answer is given. We are only told that it is inexpedient now, because if we call a Convention the Radicals will beat us—in other words, somebody else will get the offices which we fill!

We beg our legislators, at all events, to have the nerve to do what they believe will be *right*. It is only in this way that they can hope to *deserve* the commendations of the virtuous and patriotic, or can receive the approval of their own consciences. A man or a party governed by these considerations alone, can have nothing to fear. They only need to tremble whose "consciences, with injustice are corrupted."

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.

It is a matter worthy of note that day by day, almost hour by hour, the lines of demarcation are being drawn between those who will, and those who will not, support Gen. Grant, should his party be insane enough to put him in nomination for a third Presidential term. If present appearances hold good, but few of those who fought for him in '68 and '72 will stand shoulder to shoulder in the next campaign. The issue is fast narrowing itself down to a very imperative point and one where a man can no longer remain an inactive spectator of the conflict but where he must align himself either on the one side or the other.

The feelings and thoughts and intentions of a people are generally very clearly forecast by the tone of their respective party papers, and on the Republican side of the question, in the Northern and Western States, there is a continued falling off from the support of the Administration. The new generation of voters in those States have grown up under the very shadow of the Republican party and have become thoroughly indoctrinated with its principles. They have stood by it through all of the manipulations and changes into which it has passed, unwilling to believe that it can be so utterly corrupt, and almost fearing to read of its rascalities, because to read is to believe. They had become party iconoclasts and have now awakened to a fearful realization that their idol is Republican only in name, and that it has literally worked itself into the bitter condemnation of all honorable men. They can no longer covenant with such men as Grant and Butler and Morton, and the vile set of harpies and thieves who follow in their wake, and they are at length forced to turn from them and look to those whom they have heretofore considered as enemies, almost as aliens, as carrying in their hands the only remedy for the evils into which the country has fallen. Grant's action in New Orleans, through Sheridan, was the last feather that broke many of their backs and even those who held out for him then are slowly but surely deserting his standard. As a proof of this fact we quote here from the Boston *Advertiser*, a paper—the leading Republican newspaper in New England—that did not denounce the Louisiana tyranny at the time, but which now does not hesitate to add its condemnation of the President's course.

It sees, as many others are seeing at this time, that Grant, is using the entire Administration party to coerce the Southern vote, is losing the entirety of the support heretofore accorded him throughout the North and West—always excepting the army of office holders.

We quote from the *Advertiser*, as illustrative of our remarks:

The Republican party and the country are now looking to the Committee which has just left New Orleans for either ample and conclusive proof that Kellogg is by right Governor of Louisiana, and that the Conservatives returned elected to the Legislature were rightfully debarred by a legally-constituted authority from taking their seats, or the proposal of a direct and efficient measure to dispossess the usurpers and restore the offices, executive and legislative, to those to whom they belong. What the persons so restored may do is nothing to the purpose. For their conduct in office they are responsible only to the people of Louisiana, not to the President nor to Congress. What measure the Committee shall propose it is not for us to say, but for them. We know there are great perplexities and embarrassments connected with this question. The difficulties are vastly greater now than they were two years ago, but less now than they will ever be again. In our judgment the simplest way is the best, and the simplest way would appear to be an instruction in some form to the President that in the judgment of Congress the use of the army to sustain in office men who were not elected, or to keep out of office men who were elected, is repugnant to the principles of republican government and to the sentiment of the nation. If it is necessary to designate the particular cases, let it be done.

The Republican majority in Congress is restricted to the alternative of showing that the grievances complained of by the people of Louisiana have no warrant in the facts, or of redressing these grievances so far as the National Government is responsible for them. The politics of these people have nothing to do with the question. The Republicans of Louisiana acquire no rights on account of their republicanism, and the Democrats lose no rights on account of their democracy. It is not for Congress to consider what stripe of politician the people ought to have chosen for legislators, but who, in fact, were legally chosen. We should have been glad if the people of Louisiana had chosen a Republican Governor, and so we should have been glad if the people of Massachusetts had chosen a Republican Governor. But we believe that in both instances they failed to do it, and we no more approve the imposition of a Governor not chosen in the one case than in the other. If such a thing has been done the sooner the work is undone the better. If the Republican party has been guilty of doing it, and sustaining it, no matter by whose agency or under what provocation, every consideration of patriotism, and of party policy as well, requires it to take the back track.

The President in his annual messages has invariably uttered just and conciliatory statements concerning the Southern situation. The difficulty is that when the occasion for putting them in practice has arisen he has been led, we know not by what influences, to act in contravention of these sentiments. It rests with the Republicans in Congress to insist upon the policy sustained by his better judgment, and to point out the way of enforcing it.

THAT EXTRAORDINARY MESSAGE.

Some of the papers up North are worrying themselves and the public about what may seem to the outsiders a very trivial matter. Not satisfied with the fact that President Grant did send in to Congress the most extraordinary executive document on record, they are now engaged in ferreting out the origin of that document and endeavoring to reconcile it with his previous action, taken no longer ago than last May. They cannot understand why the President's opinions as to the merits of the Arkansas case should change with the seasons, and why it is that Attorney-General Williams' opinion (written beyond a doubt at the instigation of the President) which was promulgated May 15th, 1874, recognizing Baxter's claim as against that of Brooks, to be Governor of Arkansas, should be so diametrically opposed to the recent masterly message of the President, wherein Brooks' claim is recognized. They forget that President Grant is in a position to promulgate just such opinions on any subject as may to him seem best, without being held to a responsibility by any one outside of the Republican caucusses at Washington City.

The New York *World* ascribes the production of this message to the advice of his friend "Boss" Shepherd, while the *Evening Post* is not quite prepared to endorse this view, but thinks that it was written without the knowledge or advice of the Cabinet, and in response to a suggestion from Clayton, the Radical Republican Senator from Arkansas. Certain it is, as the *Evening Post* says, that Mr. Clayton's resolution calling on the President for information "respecting affairs in Arkansas, *together with such recommendations as he may deem proper in reference thereto*," was quickly followed by the message suggesting to some inquisitive minds the probability of a collusion between the two in regard to the matter.

All these things tend in one direction, and that is toward martial law in the South, in the passing of an act by Congress authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at will. There is food here for reflection on the part of all men, even those of the most phlegmatic political temperament.

M Francois Guerin has arrived at Paris from the Cape of Good Hope, with a diamond which he found in an abandoned mine at the Devil's Table. This diamond is estimated worth 7,000,000f, but the possessor has not yet found a customer.

Friction impedes the progress of the railway train, and yet it is only through friction that it makes any progress. This apparent paradox is explained when we remember that by reason of this frictional "bite" of the drivers upon the track they draw the train. The bearings of the wheels on the rails are a mere line where they come in contact, iron and iron, yet this slight and almost imperceptible hold is sufficient to remove hundrdds of tons of dead weight with the speed of the wind.

Ellis H. Roberts, a New York Republican, has introduced a bill in Congress to reform the Gregorian Calendar "for the promotion of the greatest public good in our times and in all times to come." He wants the year divided into quarters by the equinoxes and solstices. In other words, the year should begin with the Winter solstice, now December 21, instead of January 1. He would have the Smithsonian Institute issue an annual almanac on his new plan, and make our Ministers so many apostles to urge its adoption by foreign nations. It puzzles us to know when Christmas would come under Mr. Roberts' reconstruction.

THE STATE DEBT.

We publish to-day the third and last installment of the article on the State Debt. It fills four columns and therefore necessarily excludes all editorial matter; but we make no apology for thus surrendering our space in such a cause. It is, decidedly, one of the finest papers we have ever read, embracing the entire range of the question at issue, and is well worthy of attentive perusal and a careful preservation.

STATE DEBT.

The Old Debt.

(CONCLUDED.)

But after setting aside the new debt, so called, there still remains the old debt, which now amounts, with the accumulations of interest, to upwards of twenty millions. What is our duty with regard to that debt? If the State to-day were in the situation that she was at the beginning of the year 1867, there would be no need to ask that question. But how great, how sad the change since that time! In that year the State was seized upon, thrown, as it were, into the political crucible, melted down and moulded anew. It is a calamity, never to be sufficiently regretted, that the reconstruction measures were framed and pressed through Congress at a time when the passions engendered by the war were raging with unabated fury; nay, when they were still further intensified by an almost desperate conflict between the Executive and legislative branches of the government. Of course the South was bound to be the victim of those passions. The animus of the reconstruction measures cannot be mistaken. The first object was political: to call into existence a constituency that would sustain the ascendancy of the party then power. Hence all those moral, social and industrial elements which should have entered into the problem,—to make those measures healthful or even safe,—were entirely discarded. The second object was penal: that object was to cripple the power of the South and to proscribe all men holding a certain set of opinions; to depress, and, if possible, to fix upon them a permanent brand. So far as regarded the crippling of the South, the success of the measures was so great as to satisfy the most sanguine hopes of its advocates; so far as regarded the proscriptive part, its success was obliged to be ephemeral; a bann upon talents and virtue is opposed to the first instincts of human nature. This proscription embraced disfranchisement and disqualification for office. Disfranchisement was employed only as a means of initiating a constitution, disqualification, as a means of removing from the political arena a class of men, whose opinions and influence it was believed would be adverse to the reconstruction measures. Both were intended to be only temporary, only in their operation—the former especially. But the arbitrary conduct of the Commanding General, in enforcing disfranchisement after the Constitution was adopted, and against the manifest purpose of the Reconstruction Acts, delivered the control of the State for two years to a set of men as base as they were irresponsible; men without shame; men whose only instinct was booty; men deeply versed in every guileful art, skilled in every device of fraud, and pluming themselves on their proficiency in such arts and devices. Was there ever a sadder spectacle in the history of the world than this noble old Commonwealth at that time—lying prostrate and bound by military power, while these obscene harpies fattened on her life blood! History is full of acts of military violence, but when before was the military arm of a government made to perform the vile office of binding down a people, while the worst of men rioted in plunder and outrage. It was reserved for a Radical administration in this great Republic to give the first example of this crowning infamy. Once originated that administration has become enamored of its shame. The same spectacle has been oftentimes exhibited since, is exhibited to-day in the State of Louisiana, in huger and more hideous proportions, if possible, than it was then in the State of North Carolina. Short time would the Radical government installed in '68 in North Carolina, have lasted, had it not been for Federal bayonets. It would have been speedily put down by a brave and honest people. A mere organized robbery—its downfall would have been hailed with rejoicing everywhere. As it was, it has left traces of its corrupt sway, so broad and deep, that generations cannot efface them. It has set back the agencies of civilization for a hundred years.

It is the part of practical men to look at things as they are. The question before us now is, not what we would do, but what we can do. To determine this question, it is necessary to take a hasty view of the resources of North Carolina before the war, and then to make an estimate of the resources of the State after the war; and after the scarce less disastrous results of the Reconstruction Acts.

The wealth of North Carolina, exclusively, or almost so, an agricultural State, consisted in plantations and farms, in her system of labor, then slavery, in live stocks of various kinds, and other forms of personal property. Of manufacturing wealth, she had but little. Her mineral resources were but beginning to attract attention. The savings of former generations were invested in Banks, or in notes or bonds of private individuals.

Of all these, scarce anything except land escaped destruction, and of land, much that was at in cultivation was reduced to comparative exhaustion. Our banks were totally engulphed; and of the money then at interest, probably not more than 10 per cent. was realized after the war in any available form. The live stock of the State had, for the most part, been used up and consumed during the war. Above all, our one hundred millions of slave property was confiscated absolutely. It is no figure of speech to say that after the war North Carolina was a ruin.

But despite these unparalleled losses, the same spirit which had sustained our people during the war, enabled them to bear up still. By the sale of the remnants of produce which remained after the war, they procured means to equip, though poorly, their plantations and farms anew. The freedmen, whose good will the white race possessed with very rare exceptions, co-operated with them. The effects of their limited labors were speedily seen; the prospect was altogether hopeful. Tillage was extended over the greater part of the land formerly in cultivation, and sanguine men began to indulge the hope, that the prosperity of the State might, at no very distant day, reach its former standard.

A terrible blow was, however, impending, and fell with fatal results, upon the enactment of the Reconstruction Act and the effects which followed upon them. Those Acts destroyed the harmony which had hitherto existed between the two races, and excited in the mind of the colored man, vague hopes of—he knew not what. He had to a great extent been the beneficiary of the Federal government after the war. In the general break-up of industry which took place, and the consequent failure of all ordinary resources, that government had fed and in part clothed him. He had heard of those Acts while pending, and the rumors which were brought to him by designing men justified the wildest hopes. It is when popular credulity has been roused to the utmost, that the base and the vile find their richest harvest. It is in this state of things, that the men of whom Titus Oates and Dangerfield are the types, live and flourish. A swarm of such invaded and infested our land, and our own land supplied its quota to the number.

The passage of the Reconstruction Acts laid open a wide career to this class of men, of which they promptly availed themselves. To accomplish the object which they had in view, it was necessary to obtain complete ascendancy over the colored man. To this end, they addressed themselves to destroy the kind relations existing between the two races. They plied the colored man, therefore, with every insidious suggestion. In political affairs, especially, they poisoned his mind, and sowed in it, as far as possible, the seeds of animosity against the white men of the South. Towards his own race they inspired the black man on this subject with a spirit of frantic intolerance; any dissent was to be at the peril of life or limb. They taught him to think and vote, implicitly, as directed. In furtherance of their grand purpose, they sought to separate the two races, industrially, as far as they might. They urged upon the black man that to be independent they must withdraw from the large plantations and farms, and settle to themselves.—That they must discard the position of a hired, as well as that of co-operate laborer. The result was, that they withdrew in great numbers from the large and fertile plantations, and settled on sterile tracts; where, without teams, without implements of any but the most inferior kind, their labor was almost thrown away. The effects of this movement in undermining our system of industry cannot easily be estimated. Another cause which operated most adversely was the emigration of labor to the Cotton States. Under the stimulus of high prices—the agricultural operations in those States, being greatly more speculative than anything of a like kind here—a very large proportion of the young and the enterprising of the colored race sought homes in the South. Meantime the elderly men who were left behind have decreased in strength and efficiency; while the youth who have been growing up since the war, have been brought up without parental restraint and without those habits of industry indispensable to reliable labor. There was another cause which produced a great migration of labor. The black population was to be found in greatest number in the rural districts; but it was a prime object with the carpet-bagger to get the political control of the cities and towns. To the cities and towns therefore, they were urged to betake themselves, under the specious pretence, that there they would be safer in their freedom and persons. To the cities and towns therefore they repaired in such numbers, that while they swarmed in those resorts, the plantations were left comparatively deserted.

Under these combined causes, the productions of the State have diminished, and the decline in the value of lands is startling. Away from a few localities, which enjoy a certain degree of prosperity from exceptional causes, lands will not bring one-fourth of the price they would have brought before the war. In truth, the lands have ceased to have any exchangable value. It is little to say that there are ten tracts for sale where there is one buyer. The state of agriculture in North Carolina is sad to contemplate. It has sunk, from the causes I have mentioned, into a miserable vassalage. Its operations are conducted mainly by means furnished under chattel and other mortgages at exorbitant prices, and at ruinous rates of interest. In extraordinary years a small margin of profit may be realized; in ordinary years the planter is fortunate if he repays the advances made. It is necessary that the state of agriculture here should be understood. It is evident that if any part of the debt, or the interest, is paid it must be from the resources of agriculture. Our manufacturing and mining wealth is too inconsiderable to be taken into account, with the object now in view. It is clear also that the State is in no condition to bear any burdens. Of the $110,000,000, at which the real and personal property of the State is assessed, at least $70,000,000 may by taken as unproductive; a large proportion of that amount representing land uncultivated, or, if cultivated, yielding a bare subsistence. The percentage of unimproved lands is set down in the census of 1870 at 29 per cent. Much more than that quantity, from the causes mentioned, has been thrown out of cultivation since that census was taken. It is plain that the State can bear but little taxation over and above what is necessary for the support of the State. The opinion of the Governor in his late message, and of the Treasurer in his recent report, is express upon this point. Let it not be forgotten that the Government of the State was framed, not by North Carolinians for North Carolina; its architects were foreigners, as to us—enemies! nay, worse. Whoever looks at the condition of North Carolina at that day and at the government which these men built up—its multiplicity of useless offices; the heavy burdens imposed upon us under the guise of a pseudo philanthropy—will be constrained to conclude that the object was to supplement, by civil means, the ravages of war, and postpone indefinitely the recuperation of the State.

If we turn from this sad review of the condition of our people, to that of the State, we shall find it no better. She emerged from the war with a railroad system which, though incomplete, was well devised; and which, invaluable for its proper purpose of transportation, constituted, by its intrinsic value, a fund which would have enabled us to sustain our credit, and if need were, to meet the whole or the most of our liabilities. But our railroads were early marked for plunder, and the ruin inflicted upon the State in this, her only interest, was as complete as that inflicted upon the people in all their interests. The bonds purporting to be issued in aid of them were in some instances sold for the merest trifle, and the proceeds embezzled. In others, they were hypothecated for a fraction of their value, and the roads sold for a song upon the maturity of the loan. Those in which the State still retains an interest, are so covered by statutory and other mortgages, that nothing of which she can make any avail is now left to her.

But the question recurs, what is our duty with regard to the Old Debt? The opinions of the Governor and the Treasurer, of the State have been already cited. The writer of this does not hesitate to express the opinion that a tax to pay the interest, or any considerable part of the interest on that debt, after defraying the expenses of the State Government, will result in the sale of a large proportion of the lands in the State. Such a policy, with the present amount of currency in the State, averaging only about $1.60 per head, with a banking capital accessible in an emergency of about $1,500,000 only, would in a short time issue in the confiscation of the property of our citizens. What that means it is needless to say.

As to our duty may we not gather a lesson from the laws which apply to individuals in like circumstances. When in the course of legitimate business, a man has been overwhelmed by misfortune, the law of all civilized countries—enlightened and informed by the spirit of Christianity—intervenes between the creditor and the debtor. It enforces the contract but subject to the teachings of charity; subject, indeed, to those principles upon which depend the preservation of society. It will not allow the creditor to drive the debtor out from his home, powerless and helpless, and cast him, as a burden, upon the community. It steps in and makes partition of his property, assigning to the debtor a sufficiency for his own maintenance and delivering the residue to the creditor. It thus holds the balance evenly between creditor rights, and the yet greater rights of humanity. Is not the community—the State—embraced within the circle of charities that includes the individual? The State is but a collection of individuals; is the individual man comprehended within the pale, and collective man put beyond the pale? The same eternal principles apply to both. The preservation of society and of the great institutions upon which its welfare depends, is superior to the rights of creditors, when the enforcement of those rights would involve the destruction of society. If then it be true that we can sustain no greater burden than that necessary to support our government, we have reached the limit of our present duty.

Such is a plain though brief statement of the condition of our State and people. It is a startling—a fearful one. The view which it discloses is almost without a parallel in history; the means by which it was accomplished, absolutely so, except in the case of our sister States of the South. The means used constitute a great national crime, the consequences of which it is impossible to estimate. It has humbled to the dust a State of hitherto unstained reputation. It has crippled the resources for the maintenance of religion for scores of years to come. It has inflicted a blow upon the cause of education from which it cannot recover for generations. It has introduced social disorders which a life time cannot remove. It has beggered thousands who were once in comfort and opulence. It has driven other thousands from their homes, penniless and heartbroken. Such are some of the obvious fruits of Reconstruction as carried out in this State. To pursue it into all its details, to trace the decline of families through all the gradations of straightened circumstances, to penury, to want; to witness the agony of those who have been compelled to realize that stern toil must be their lot for life; that all possibility of making provision for old age and for helpless childhood, has passed away forever; into scenes like these, no one will wish to go. Such scenes are to recent to dwell on; they are yet a part of every day experience.

If the views here advanced are correct, the situation of North Carolina can be adequately described by one word only, and that is Bankruptcy. If we were brought to this condition by our own voluntary action, we should justly deserve, as we should certainly have visited upon us, the scorn and indignation of mankind. But it has been shown, that in the frightful mass of crime by which this condition of things was brought about, the people of North Carolina have had no share. Theirs was the part of the victim—that of helpless endurance.

Dismissing the so-called "New Debt" ... consideration, we again recur to the question, what shall we do with the "Old Debt?"

In our proposition all will concur; by whatever different terms, different persons may choose to characterize the exercise of power by which the result was accomplished—that is, that it has been put beyond our power to pay the debt.

In this situation four passiable alternatives suggest themselves. 1st. Repudiation. 2nd. Compromise. 3d. An open declaration of the Bankruptcy of the State. 4thly and lastly, To take no action till a better day.

1st. Of Repudiation, it is not thought necessary to say more than a few words. It is a measure which has nothing to recommend it. In its legal effect it would be utterly nugatory; it would not add one jot or one tittle to that immunity from suit, which the State now has under the Constitution of the United States. In its practical operation, it would put the Democratic party in North Carolina in the extremest peril. It would produce an irreconcilable breach in its ranks.—There are thousands of men in that party who cannot be brought to look upon that measure with any degree of favor.

Moreover, Repudiation is the refusal on the part of a State to pay a debt grounded on a denial of its original obligation. Such a plea, if plea it be, has no application to our case. We do not deny the validity of the Debt under consideration—the old Debt.

2d. Of compromise. Is any compromise possible? Is there any instance in history of a State having compromised with its creditors? The old Debt of the State of North Carolina is upwards of twenty millions. The bonds are owned over a large portion of the civilized world; the holders of them number scores of thousands, of many nations and languages. How could they act together? In the course of human affairs, millions probably of these bonds belong to estates in the course of administration; who shall represent them? As many probably are the property of infants; what guardian will take the responsibility of acting for them? But, setting aside these difficulties, if the bonds were in the hands of a few, and those few competent to act, would they listen to our overtures of compromise? The capitalists have dominated the country since the incoming of the present administration; have the elections of the last few months led them to abandon the hope of using the powers of the General Government for their private interests? of using in this direction that coercion which has been so ruthlessly employed in every other. When gold has been employed with such potent effect with Congress, can they be made to believe that it has lost its effect through mere change of members? Will they not be apt to think that human nature is the same, under every change of name? Would it not be better to wait until they learn what a different class of men they have to deal with?

But again! Do our creditors know our situation? Can any but an eye witness realize the ravages of war, especially when confiscation has been employed on such a colossal scale? Is there any other instance of the property of a whole people having been subjected to confiscation? In a recent number of the "Edinburg Review", January 1874, it is estimated that the confiscation of slave property cost the Southern whites twelve times as much as the French indemnity, population for population. And yet that appeared to Europe so crushing as to induce the belief that it would cripple France for a generation. Can history give the foreign bondholder any adequate idea of the condition of a people after a war in which such unparalleled measures were resorted to and followed up after the war by measures equally unparalleled? It is certain that the American bondholders do not know, or do not care for our condition. They besiege the Federal courts in this State; they press every claim upon which the most speculative lawyer will venture to encourage suit. They cry out, like Shylock, for the pound of flesh.

Such are some of the questions which thinking men, who have turned their minds to this subject, have long been pondering. How pertinent those questions are, is proven by the Report of the State Debt Committee, just laid before the Legislature. From that Report it appears that after publication by the Committee, inviting a conference with the Bondholders, a *mere fraction* of the stock was represented in the meeting; that of the foreign bondholders, not one was present, either by himself or proxy; and that the propositions submitted amount to, practically, nothing.

But further, if a compromise were possible, it could only be made upon terms inadmissable to a sovereign State. Creditors would accept of no compromise unless secured by the most stringent guarantee. They would accept of no compromise that did not give them a right of enforcing that compromise in the courts—that did not give them, therefore, a command to that extent over the revenues of the State. If it were everwise to make such a surrender, would it be so in the present condition of our State?

We should take warning on this subject from the State of Virginia. Under the exhibit of the resources of the State, made in one of his messages, by Governor Walker, she funded the interest on her public debt. It was subsequently found that this additional burden was more than the State could bear. The Legislature then suspended the Funding Act, whereupon suits were commenced. These resulted in judgment for the creditors; the State was bound irretrievably. Now, one has but to read the address delivered by Gov. Kemper to the bondholders at their recent meeting in Richmond, to be satisfied how entirely erroneous that statement was. Let us not, with our eyes open, commit the same error. Above all, let us consent to no measure which shall surrender our control over the revenues of the State.

3. Bankruptcy. It is clear from what has been said that the principle of bankruptcy embraces nations as well as individuals. There being, however, no tribunal to adjudicate between a sovereign State and its creditors, as always exists in the case of individuals, the declaration of bankruptcy must be made by the State itself, by an offer of so much by the State in lieu of the whole. There are many such cases; let us take one of the most striking—that of France on the 16th of July, 1796. By this act of bankruptcy the debt of France was reduced from 11,000,000 sterling to 2,400,000. But in this case France paid one-fourth in money, and three-fourths in nominal securities—securities known to be such, and from which, as was anticipated, little or nothing was ever realized. The public creditor thus received but one-fourth of his debt, but more than that the national extremity did not permit. Of the action of France at this juncture, even foreign historians—as Alison for example—neither express nor imply any censure.

But peeled and stripped as our State has been, even this sad alternative is not left to her. She has no present means of paying any reasonable part of the debt; the small surplus in the treasury would be as a drop in the ocean. She has no prospective means of payment, other than by the issue of tax bonds; but apart from the evil repute into which this class of securities has so justly fallen, such a measure would involve the necessity of further taxation. Now, it is hoped that no one who has duly considered the condition of the State, as submitted in these pages; no one who has properly weighed the explicit declaration made on this subject by the Governor and Treasurer—the one, the political head; the other, the financial exponent of that party which brought this ruin upon us—will be disposed to venture upon such an expedient.

This brings us to the last and only other alternative—that is to take no action at present.

But such a course would leave the interest already large in amount, to still further and constant accumulation! This is true, and the evil is undeniably great; but great, as it is, it is yet small compared with the evil of imposing a heavy burden of taxation upon our people at the *present time*.

Time is here our most potent ally. All our hopes are in the future. The recent elections will be succeeded by an abatement of that insane hate which has pursued us since the war. We shall once more be placed within the pale of christian charities. A calm and patriotic inquiry will be directed into the condition of the Southern States. When such inquiry is made, our true condition will become known. Then will be seen to what extremities we, as a people, have been subjected; what suffering we have endured. Then, as the logical result of those elections a wise statesmanship will address itself to the great questions of the day. Then will the Constitution, so often and so ruthlessly violated in the government of the Southern States, be vindicated; complete local government will be restored here; oppressive laws will be repealed; and a fostering care will be extended to our great staples—staples which constitute now, as heretofore, the main pillary in the fabric of American finance. When that day shall come; when a free career is once more presented to our people, then will our industries revive, our resources be opened up, and our prosperity be restored.

Then, lastly, will the State of North Carolina lift her honored head again, and do for her creditors all that an honest State can do.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A Negro with a Head that was Useful.

The Troy Press says: "One of the most remarkable characters has just passed away at Williamstown, Mass., in the death of a negro named Abram Parsons, or 'Abe Bunter,' as he was known to every one acquainted with the town. Abe's popular title was descriptive and grew out of his rampike or bunting propensities, 'bunting' being his readiest and most effective method of defense. His thickness of skull, even for one of his race, was simply astounding. He would split heavy plank with his head in the way of business, or for the amusement of any one willing to pay a quarter for such fun, or would utterly discomfit and rout an adversary by launching himself bodily and irresistibly at his stomach. These were his play spells. The worthies of the village will vouch for other stories illustrative of Abe's more vigorous achievements. They beguiled him years ago into splitting a small grindstone. He was asked at one of the stores if he wanted a cheese. Naturally he did, and they told him it must be put in a salt sack and he must smash it with his head; so they inserted the stone, and Abe actually and literally shivered it—and let us hope got his cheese. When Cole's store was burned some years ago, and the heavy door could not be broken open, Abe very obligingly pounded it in with his head."

Each school pupil should have three hundred cubic feet of atmosphere.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

FEBRUARY, 10.

Mr. Waring, a bill to incorporate Mecklenburg Centennial Celebration. Referred.

Mr. Parish, a bill to encourage the raising of birds in North Carolina. Referred.

Bill to exempt Magistrates from indictment for failure to furnish written reports of the condition of roads 10 days before the convening of Superior Courts.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 19 to 15.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Prospect and New Hope churches, in Robeson county. Passed its third readind.

Bill to incorporate Direct Trade Union Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Graham stated that portions of the State this year were operating under the Trade Union of Georgia, and much good to the business interests of the State would be accomplished by having a similar Union in this State.

On motion, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday, 12 o'clock.

Bill to establish the new county of Cohara, out of the counties of Johnston, Wayne and Sampson.

Messrs. Kerr, Bell and Standford favored the bill, and Messrs. Waring and Busbee opposed it.

Mr. LeGrand moved to change the name from Cohara to Huckleberry, Jr.

This motion brought Mr. Kerr to his feet, who said he accepted this insult to the county of Sampson.

Mr. LeGrand said that in offering this motion he did it in good faith because he thought it the most appropriate name, and did not mean to reflect upon the county of Sampson.

Mr. Kerr continued his remarks. He did not think any such motion could injure a county that gave birth to Gov. Gabriel Holmes and to Wm. R. King, afterwards Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Waddell moved that the question be postponed until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to establish the new county of Pender was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, advocated the bill at some length. He was opposed on general principles to new counties, but after a careful examination of this bill he perceived in it merits that commend it to the careful consideration and protection of this House.

Mr. Walker was followed by Mr. Irwin in advocacy of the bill. He, too, was opposed to the establishment of new counties, but this was a voice from oppressed tax-payers in the East asking aid at our hands. As a Western man he was willing to give all the aid in his power to the oppressed white men of the East.

Messrs. McRae and Staples spoke in advocacy of the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was put to a vote and rejected. The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 54, nays 46.

The bill to amend section 6 of the act to empower the Aldermen of the city of Wilmington to establish streets in the city of Wilmington, was taken up as the special order for 12 o'clock, and on motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, postponed till Monday next.

The second special order was the resolution in favor of Judge McKoy, which passed its readings.

The Senate bill to regulate the rate of interest and to prevent usury, was taken up as the third special order, but pending discussion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

FEBRUARY, 11, 1875.

Mr. Jenkins, a petition from Cleaveland county, to require all men between 16 and 50, except ministers, to work on the public roads. Referred.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial asking that liquor be allowed to be sold in Harnett Township, New Hanover county. Referred.

Mr. Jenkins, a resolution urging Congress to extend aid to the Southern Pacific Railway. Referred.

House resolution asking our representatives in Congress to urge the repealing of the tax on our State banks' issue, was considered at some length.

Mr. McCauley, a bill to charter the Monroe and Lancaster Narrow Guage Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Selby's bill relating to pilots.—Prevents any other than an authorised pilot to act as such on the coast of North Carolina, where such can be obtained.

Bill failed to pass its second reading by a vote of 14 to 15.

Bill to amend the charter of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Guage Railroad Company was considered.

Mr. Cantwell presented a protest from himself against the recent action of the majority in the Senate on the subject of Usury.

The report from the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad was read and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. King, a bill to amend an act amendatory of an act to charter the North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Moore, colored, a bill to charter Patrons of Mercy Lodge No. 1, of the city of Wilmington.

The usury bill was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

The amendment of Mr. Means, which provides that unless the act applies to National banks, then the law to be null and void.

Mr. Patton opposed amendments stating that they were intended to clog the passage of the bill, and hoped every one would be voted down.

Mr. Means said he offered the amendment for no such purpose, but as a necessary safe-guard to the protection of the people. The supporters of the bill claimed that it applied alike to National banks, then why object to my amendment, etc. If you leave the amendment out, I consider such legislation crushing to our State institutions. I therefore insist on my amendment.

Mr. Moring advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Cabarrus. He would only discuss now the questions of law involved. He went into this discussion only half-armed, as this House refused to refer on yesterday for the purpose of investigation. He was of the opinion that it was extremely doubtful that the State Legislatures could impose any penalty upon National Banks, other than that put upon them by the National Currency act, and cited Central National Bank vs. Pratt, a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and other decisions in support of this position. He was of the opinion that when Congress had legislated within the limit of constitutional authority the State could not legislate to contravene acts.

For these reasons, he was for the amendment, as he did not wish to put penalties on the citizen that could not apply to National Banks, but would make of them much greater monopolies than they now are.

Mr. Pinnix opposed the amendment as detrimental to the bill, which he advocated at considerable length, arguing that the objections urged by the opposition would prove a hardship on the poor men, was fallacious, and brought forward an array of proofs to show that of all our population this class were the most benefited by its provisions.

Mr. Dortch, in opposing the amendment, which he considered was intended as a dilatory measure, argued the legality of the measure proposed, and replied to the argument of Mr. Moring.

Mr. McRae, in an able speech of twenty minutes, advocated the adoption of the amendment. He was surprised to find any opposition to it by the supporters of the bill, when the opponents only asked this as a safeguard for protection against crushing monopolies, &c. He was opposed to any usury law, but if the General Assembly was determined to pass one, he would certainly insist on the protective clause.

Mr. Mebane also favored the amendment, though he opposed the bill. He was clearly of the opinion that the amendment proposed was necessary for the protection of the people, and he would vote for it.

Mr. Oaksmith next took the floor in advocacy of the amendment, in an able argument of considerable length.

Mr. Staples opposed the amendment. His argument was strictly a legal one, in which he brought forward and cited authority from various authors learned in the law, Supreme Court decisions, &c., to show that no legal objections could be urged against the bill in the present form. Pending his argument, inasmuch as it was just the hour for adjournment, he would give way to a motion to adjourn.

During the argument of Mr. Staples he yielded thirty minutes to Mr. Walker, of Richmond, to explain his vote.

PENDER COUNTY.

The special order being the bill to establish the county of Pender, it was taken up at 12 o'clock and put on its third reading.

Mr. Moring opened the argument in opposition to the bill, and it was ably opposed by Messrs. Walker, of Richmond, Means, Gudger, Strong and Whitley.

Mr. Candler opposed the bill.

Mr. Moring offered an amendment to submit the question for ratification to the qualified voters of the proposed new county.

After considerable discussion the amendment failed to pass by 50 yeas to 54 nays.

The bill passed its final reading by 62 to 32.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, the vote by which the bill passed its final reading was reconsidered and that motion laid on the table.

The bill was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

SENATE.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

February 12th, 1875.

House resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to urge the repeal of taxes on issues of State banks, came up as unfinished business and was adopted.

Mr. McCauley, a bill to be entitled an act providing for a fence law in the counties of Union and Anson.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Busbee called up the bill to amend the Charter of the City of Raleigh.—This bill makes five wards instead of three in the city, provides that there shall be seventeen Aldermen and that the Mayor shall be elected by these Aldermen. The election to take place on the first Monday in May in each year.

The amendment of the Judiciary Committee, doing away with that clause requiring a voter to present his receipt for poll taxes before he shall be allowed to vote, was adopted.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 39 to 6.

The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. Graham's bill to incorporate the Direct Trade Union, Patrons of Husbandry, was considered and passed its third reading.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax with which to repair the county courthouse and jail. Passed its second reading.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill to establish the City Bank of Wilmington. Referred.

By Mr. Eatman, a resolution in favor of amending the State Constitution by legislative enactment. Referred.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a resolution in regard to Federal relations. Calendar.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to prevent the sale of liquors within three miles of Cumberland Union Church, Cumberland county. Referred.

The Usury bill was resumed as the unfinished busines of yesterday.

Mr. Stapels resumed his remarks in opposition to Mr. Means' amendment, and in favor of the bill. His argument was strictly from a legal stand point, and to sustain this position, he quoted from a large array of authorities, &c.

At the conclusion of his lengthy and able argument, the special order for the day was announced, being the consideration of the

GLENN-CIVIL-RIGHTS-RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Glenn took the floor, and said that he arose for the double purpose of supporting the resolutions, and also making a motion for postponement, having been earnestly requested by warm personal friends of the Republican party to do so. He did not wish any one to think that on making this motion he intended to dodge, or in any way evade the question. He said, at the time he introduced these resolutions he had no thought of the commotion they would create, and regretted that such was the case, but nevertheless he stood on the very same ground that he took then, and would not retract one word or sentiment uttered then.

The motion to postpone prevailed.

The usury bill was again resumed, when Mr. Strong took the floor, and in an able and lengthy legal argument replied fully to the various points of law raised by Mr. Staples in favor of the bill. Being strictly an argument on legal points, citing quite a number of authorities to sustain him, we were unable to report even a synopsis of his remarks, for fear that we will misrepresent him.

Mr. Finger also replied to some of the legal points raised by Mr. Staples, and in a few appropriate and well-timed remarks favored Mr. Means' amendment.

Pending discussion, the House adjourned.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

THE PRESS AND THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

The New York *Herald* finds in this Message a new cause for Grant's resignation. It says, the strange Arkansas Message, unaccountable even from Grant, must intensify the Republican regret that Mr. Wilson is not at the head of the Government. His Excellency seems to have lost his memory, besides abdicating all the claims he ever had to common sense. It is inconceivable that any man who had not hopelessly lost his wits, it is astonishing that any man outside the walls of an asylum for lunatics, could have sent to Congress a Message which so condemns and repudiates his own recent policy respecting affairs in Arkansas. In 1872 Brooks ran on the Greeley ticket and Baxter on the Grant ticket. The Grant party in that State counted Brooks out and Baxter in, with the Presidents implied sanction Brooks has since changed front and become a supporter of Grant, and, for no other reason known to the public, His Excellency has also changed front, and maintains at this late day that Brooks was elected. Why did he not make this discovery more than two years ago, when the returns of that election were as accessible as they are at present? It is scandalous for the President to change his opinion on such a point, for no other discernible reason than that the Greeley candidate, who was counted out, has turned his political coat and become a supporter of Grant. Did this whiffling office-seeker's desertion of his supporters change the number of votes cast for him in 1872? There is a still stronger reason, if a stronger be possible, why the President should not have made this late recognition of Brooks. No longer ago than last May General Grant issued a proclamation, in which he asserted the title of Baxter and denied that of Brooks to the Governorship. The argument put forth in that proclamation was sound and satisfied the country. That argument was founded on a provision of the Arkansas constitution which makes the General Assembly of the State the final judge of the election of State officers, and on the fact that this tribunal of last resort in such cases had declared that Baxter was legally elected. Such a decision foreclosed controversy on that subject, and the President was so advised by his Attorney General, and made the opinion of that officer the basis of his proclamation. In that document, which all political parties approved at the time, the President used this language: "Whereas said Elisha Baxter has been declared duly elected by the General Assembly of said State, as provided in the constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office, into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said State, and ought by its citizens to be considered the lawful Executive thereof." It is amazing that, after such a proclamation so recent and so well remembered, the President should publicly "turn his back upon himself" and declare that Brooks is the rightful Governor. What has wrought this wonderful change? How did the President acquire authority to review and reverse the decision of the General Assembly, which the State Constitution makes the final judge in such cases? Even if the new Arkansas Constitution is void, as the President contends, he bound himself, by his May proclamation, to support Baxter and repudiate Brooks. The recent message, compared with the May proclamation, presents the most remarkable instance of self stultification to be found in the official records of any government. It cannot doubted that the country, irrespective of party differences, would feel a sense of relief on the resignation of such a President, nor that the republicans would hail with acclaiming joy the substitution for a President who so wantonly defies public opinion of a true, tried and judicious member of their own party like Vice-President Wilson.

The Troy *Times*, one of the most loyal of Republican organs, says, "the President has erred." The Springfield *Republican* says, "no wonder that such astute politicians as Henry Wilson are wringing their hands." The Utica *Herald*, the leading Republican organ of Central New York, edited by a distinguished Republican member of Congress, says, "we cannot conceal our surprise that the President should have felt called upon to issue this Message." The Republican Boston *Transcript* thinks "it is inadmissible to reopen the Arkansas troubles." The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, also Republican, says, "it is most devoutly to be hoped that Congress will turn a deaf ear to this Message; that it will not so obstinately persist in driving the Republican party to ruin as to yield a moment's consideration to its peremptory instructions."

It will be remembered that in sustaining Baxter, Grant sustained himself for Arkansas gave the same vote for Greeley that it gave for Brooks. At that time the two Senators, who are now such active friends for Brooks, were then equally active of Baxter, as the following letters will show:

NEW YORK, June 3, 1873.

To Governor Elisha Baxter:

You have the unqualified support of myself and friends. The revolutionary proceedings instituted will not be sustained by the people.

W. S. DORSEY.

NEW YORK, June 7, 1873.

To His Excellency Elisha Baxter:

The *quo warranto* proceedings have been inaugurated without my knowledge or approval, and are, in my opinion, unwise and highly detrimental to the interest of the State. My judgment did not approve of your late action, because I did not believe that such a move was contemplated; And even if I contempleted it I regarded the calling out of the militia as premature, nor would I now advise any show of force unless a forcible attempt should be made to oust you. I believe you are the legal Governor of Arkansas, and as much as I regret to see our State disgraced abroad by distractions at home, I hope you will stand firm regardless of results.

POWELL CLAYTON.

CIVIL RIGHTS—MORE DENUNCIATIONS.

Last Summer, during the exciting political campaign in this State, the Republican leaders, certainly in this section, with a single exception, Colonel Edward Cantwell, proclaimed that the Democratic, and not the Republican party, was in favor of Civil Rights, and some of them went so far as to say publicly on the stump that Cantwell was crazy, when it turns out he was only honest. Colonel Dockery, Judge Russell, Captain Robinson, Mr. Sutton Colonel McKey, and all the other candidates and canvassers, declared on every stump that the Republican party was not in favor of the Civil Rights bill, but they labored to show that the Democratic party, in the nomination of Mr. Greeley and in its national platform, had shown itself to be the Civil Rights party. We do not know that any of these men promised absolutely that they would abandon their party, as Mr. Glenn and Captain Foote promised their constituents, but certainly they must have left that impression upon the white voters of Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and Carteret, so violently did they denounce the bill. We are waiting to see what effect the recent action of Congress will have upon these men.

But even if they can stomach Civil Rights and military usurpations we are glad to see that thoughtful men, who regard the welfare of the people more than they do the success of any party, are renouncing their allegiance to the Republican party, and uniting their destinies with their white brethren of the State. Messrs. Glenn and Foote of the House of Representatives, representing large Western white constituencies, have announced their determination no longer to act with a party which makes the persecution of Southern whites its principle end. And now the Rockingham *Spirit of the South*, heretofore a firm Republican paper, in its last issue has the following announcement at the head of its editorial columns:

"A Civil Rights bill—or rather, Sumner's Civil Rights bill shorn of its most objectionable features—has passed the lower House of Congress and will certainly pass the Senate, and unless it is vetoed by the President will soon become a law of the land. This bill gives the negroes the right to put up at hotels, enter theatres and ride upon public conveyances the same as white people, and instead of being termed a Civil Rights bill we think it should have been called "an act to destroy the Republican party and promote the killing of negroes."

It is unnecessary for us to say that we are opposed to this measure; the simple fact that we are a white man is sufficient evidence of that; and henceforth we propose to act with that party which shall to us seem best calculated to protect the interests of the white people, and at the same time, whilst dealing justly with them, shall keep the colored people in their proper places. And if this be treason, make the most of it.

The example of such men will be honored, and many citizens of the State will follow them.

GRANT AS MR. BUMBLE.

The New York *World* has a good thing under this heading, in answer to a New York journal which has had the effrontery to say: "Is quite certain that, from the day of Lee's surrender downward, the personal course of General Grant, in relation to the Southern people, has been of friendship and magnanimity, not of vindictiveness or opposition."

The *World* declares that those vicious and unregenerate Southern people cannot be induced to love and honor their "great and good friend!" Such black ingratitude is really heart-rending. After that little scene in the White House when President Grant insulted the tax-payers of South Carolina because Patterson had slipped in and told him that somebody had spoken disrespectfully of him in their convention six months before. After that [illegible] message from the President to the most respectable citizens of Louisiana advising them to stay at home and not trouble themselves to come to Washington, since nothing they could say would change His Excellency's views. After that gushing and genial telegram to inform Sheridan that "the President and all of us" approved his friendly and magnanimous proposition to put New Orleans and her people out of the law as a nest of "banditi." It is truly melancholy. It is more. In the pathetic words of Mr. Bumbler, "It is sickening; it is antimonial!" The only parallel we can think of for such insensibility, indeed, is supplied by the experience of the eminent beadle to whom we have just alluded, who took almost as much pains to make himself beloved by Oliver Twist as Grant has taken to win the affections of the "Southern people," and with as unsatisfactory result."

"Mr. Bumble entered the shop of Mr. Sowerberry, the undertaker," says the veracious chronicler of that good man's career, "and, supporting his cane against the counter, drew forth his large leathern pocket-book, from which he selected a small scrap of paper which he handed over to Sowerberry."

"Aha!" said the undertaker, glancing over it with a lively countenance, "an order for a coffin, eh?"

"For a coffin first, and a perochial funeral afterwards," replied Mr. Bumble.

"Bayton,?" said the undertaker, looking from the scrap of paper to Mr Bumble, "I never heard the name before."

Mr. Bumble shook his head as he replied, "Obstinate people, Mr. Sowerberry; very obstinate. Proud, too, I'm afraid, sir."

"Proud, eh?" exclaimed Mr. Sowerberry, with a sneer, "come, that's too much!"

"Oh, it's sickening," replied the beadle; "it's antimonial, Mr. Sowerberry! * * * A woman who lodged in the same house made an application to the perochial committee to send the perochial surgeon to the woman as was very bad indeed. He had gone out to dinner, but his 'prentice (which is a very clever lad) sent 'em some medicine in a blacking-bottle—off hand."

"Ah! there's promptness," said the undertaker.

"Promptness indeed!" replied the beadle. "But what's the consequence? What's the behavior of these ungrateful rebels, sir? Why the husband sends back word that the medicine won't suit his wife's complaint, and so she shan't take it—says she shan't take it, sir. Good strong wholesome medicine as was given with great success to two laborers and a coal-heaver only the week before—sent 'em for nothin', with the blacking bottle thrown in—and he sends back word that she shan't take it, sir!"

Here is Louisiana taken sick, and Grant sends her free gratis for nothing and with "promptness' Sheridan, "good strong wholesome medicine as was taken with great success by a lot of Piegans" only a short time before, with gunboats and drumhead "thrown in"—and the ungrateful rebel actually says the medicine won't suit her complaint, and that she won't take it!

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL AND THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Our friend, Hon. William A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, has attempted to reply in the Raleigh *News*, to our article in regard to the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and while he does not answer our facts and arguments, he is at least entitled to a respectful reply on account of the courtesy with which his article is written.

He denies that the Western North Carolina Railroad is to be sold, and that the Carolina Central Railway Company controls the decree under which the sale is to take place. The facts, as we understand them, are as follows: General Hiram Sibley became possessed of a large majority of the First Mortgage Bonds of this railroad, and in November, 1872, sold his interest therein to Mr. Wilson for $270,000, to be paid in two years Mr. Wilson subsequently transferred his purchase to the Southern Security Company, and that Company in turn transferred it to the North Carolina Railroad Company. In the meantime Mr. Edward Matthews purchased General Sibley's mortgage and interest in this Railroad, thereby becoming the owner of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western North Carolina Railroad. On the 7th of November, 1874, the two years expired, and the North Carolina Railroad Company failed to pay the purchase money and redeem the bonds.

What the creditors of the Western North Carolina Railroad will do, or what the Federal Court will decide, we of course cannot tell. But suppose the former decree of the Court is set aside, who is benefitted? Not the State. She is in no condition to buy. The completion of the road will be delayed, which will work to the detriment of the people of the whole State, except such as are now paid large salaries to run it.

Or suppose the Court holds that the First Mortgage is not valid, which is not probable, as some of the most distinguished lawyers of the State who have carefully examined into the matter, have pronounced it valid, the State could reap no benefit, for the railroad and its entire franchise have been sold under execution in each county through which it passes, and have been purchased by a citizen of the State. If, therefore, the mortgage is not valid, the title to the road is vested by this purchase and would be lost to the State.

Mr. Mathews did not invest his money in our railroads in any secret or suspicious manner. He purchased the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad at an open sale, after due advertisement, under a decree of our Superior Court, to which the whole world was invited to be present and to bid upon the property. Since its purchase he has completed it to Charlotte at a cost of nearly one and a half millions of dollars, at a time of an unprecedented monetary crisis, under which every other uncompleted railroad in the United States succumbed.

And now what does he propose? A man of immense wealth and resources, he is desirous of making his large investments in the Carolina Central Railway more profitable by connecting it with the roads leading to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. He owns a large interest in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and a controlling interest in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. So we see with the exception of a short link in Western North Carolina, he is very largely interested in Railroads from Wilmington to Little Rock, Arkansas, a distance of at least seven hundred miles, in the direct lin of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr Mathews is therefore vitally interested in the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and he does not profess to form any exception to the general rule of working for one's own interest, just as our friend, Major Smith, being the Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad, is not personally injured by matters remaining just as they are. We do not complain of him, but the interest of the whole people of the State, and especially of those of that part of the State, are as much bound up in the early completion of that road as Mr. Mathews' is.

Indeed that gentleman has written a letter to Senator Graham, Chairman of the Railroad Investigating Committee, offering to sell his entire claim and decree against the Western North Carolina Company, to the State or any one else for what they cost him, provided the parties will bind themselves to complete the road, and will co-operate with the purchaser to do so, and when finished to Paint Rock will gladly assist the State or individuals in building the road to Ducktown. And if any one will take the pains to consult the map, it can be seen how much it would be to the advantage of Mr. Matthews, and to Wilmington, for this connection to be made, shortening the route to Memphis, to say nothing of the vast wealth of the mines at Ducktown.

But it is said that "the North Carolina Railroad owes less debt, and has better credit than any railroad company in the State, and is therefore more able to do this great work than any other corporation." We have, in reply to this statement, only to quote the following facts and figures from a recent message of Governor Brogden to the President of the Senate:

The whole number of State Bonds issued for construction of the North Carolina Railroad, under act of 1848-9, chapter 82, and the act of 1854-55, chapter 82, par value of $1,000 each, 3,000. The number of said Bonds taken up in exchange for stock formerly owned by the State in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, &c., 206

Leaving whole number of North Carolina Construction Bonds outstanding, 2,794 Par value of $1,000 each, $2,794,000.

Whole number of North Carolina Railroads bonds proved in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of North Carolina, in the suit of Anthony H. Swazy for self and others against the North Carolina Railroad Company, D. A. Jenkins, Public Treasurer, and others, 1827, making $1,827,000.

Whole number of past due cupons of said bonds proved up to and including those due October 1st, 1874, 25,683, $770,490.

Of this there has been ordered to be paid under decrees of the Court, made in the above named suit, at several times, (about) $525,000.

Leaving balance of cupons still due and proved of $246,490.

Interest is claimed on these coupons by the holders, and if allowed, will amount to between $175,000 and $180,000.

Balance of bonds outstanding and not proved 967, making $967,000.

Estimated coupons past due on these bonds 11,504, making $345,120.

In addition to balance of coupons on proved bonds now due and unpaid, to wit: $246,490.

The coupons on these books falling due January 1, and April 1, 1875, will amount to $54,810.

Total of coupons on proved bonds due on or before April 1, 1875, $301,300.

I have not yet seen any satisfactory reason to change the opinion expressed in my regular message in regard to this matter, as follows:

"The sum necessary to be raised by the present General Assembly to pay the past due interest on the construction bonds, and thus save the stock of the State from sale under the decree of the United States Circuit Court, will probably amount to more than $200,000.

Now we respectfully submit that a corporation which is a supplicant to the State to pay the interest due on its construction bonds, to save it from sale, is in no condition to build a railroad through the mountains. We ask our Western friends what prospect for completing their railroad is held out by a corporation which must depend upon the aid of the State to save it from sale less than two months from this time under a decree of a court?

Believing as we do that the Carolina Central Railway Company can, will and *must* complete this road, unless the State or individuals will do it for it, we are satisfied that through the agency of this Company we have the only favorable—certainly the only early solution of the great railroad problem of connecting our system of railroads with those of the Great West, in which the vital wellfare of North Carolina is so closely connected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In a shop window in Paris is the following announcement: "A fine human skin, taken off whole and tanned in that condition. It is the skin of Aissa, who was the most lovely of the slaves of the Emperor of Morocco. She was only twenty when she died, and her skin was milk white."

The proposed telegraph conference at St. Petersburg will probably meet in March or June. The principal proposal designated for discussion is the suggestion that in future the tariff shall be framed not as at present, according to the number of words, but of single letters contained in a message, as continental companies find the scope given to the use of compound words largely abused.

The Railroad Gazette, which takes note of all the accidents to passenger trains resulting in injury reported in American papers, figures up 204 killed and 978 injured in 1874; against 276 and 1,363 in 1873. This is a decrease of about one-fourth, and is due to increasing care, a decrease in train mileage, and in the speed on account of the dullness, and more favorable weather in the winter months.

The will of an old man, who died recently in Brussels, tells how he once found a valuable diamond in Asia, which he concealed in a cut in the calf of his leg, where he had made an intentional wound. The apparent misfortune procured his release from the mine, and he was made immensely rich by the sale of the gem, which is now one of Russia's crown diamonds.

The navy for years past has cost the country $30,000,000 a year, but if a year, but if a report of Admiral Foxhall A. Parker, lately made on the condition of our fighting vessels, is to be believed, they are better adapted to the days of our grandfathers than to the age of steam. He condemns the immense masts, spars and rigging of many of our ships as liable to be shot away in action and necessarily foul their screws, in which case, without power to turn, they would be quickly sent to the bottom by an ordinary ram. The fleet of the future, he says, must consist of steam rams with powerful engines and little or no top hamper for attacking vessels afloat; armor-plated vessels, carrying heavy artillery for attacking forts; and low torpedo boats for creeping stealthily upon large vessels at night in thick weather or amid the smoke of battle. All should have low masts, made telescopic, and be able to turn short round with celerity, so as continually to keep head to the enemy. So much for fighting vessels. For cutting up an enemy's commerce, he thinks Captain Semmes showed very good judgment in the selection of his famous cruiser, and recommends the Alabama as the type of vessels needed, having a long range pivot gun forward, two steam torpedo cutters and a Gatling battery He furthermore says that every Admiral, in time of war, should be supplied with a number of extraordinarily fast steamers to carry dispatches and act as lookouts. Taking into view the outlay necessary to replace our out of-date and inefficient navy with the apparatus above recommended, the country will undoubtedly join in the aspiration of the President, "Let us have peace."

The *Sunday Herald*, a reliable Washington journal, asserts that while Butler was arguing the passage of the Civil Rights bill last week—and almost within sound of his voice—a negro attempted to outrage a little white girl in one of the corridors of the Capitol.

A story is told of an old gentleman, who always took notes of the minister's sermons and on one occasion read them to the minister himself. "Stop, stop!" said the latter on the occurence of a certain sentence, "I didn't say that." "I know you didn't," was the reply; "I put that in myself to make sense."

Even in the saloons, opinions upon grave subjects are expressed forcibly. A gentleman slightly under the influence of the intoxicating bowl furnished proof of this fact a night or two ago. "Whisky, zur," he said, "hic—brightens the intellect. It ought to be introduced into the public schools, zur."

Condensed from the Raleigh News

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FIFTY FOURTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 13th, 1875.

Mr. Kerr, a petition to attach a portion of Craven county to the county of Carteret. Referred.

Mr. Peebles, a bill to repeal the law of liens on crops in favor of those making advances other than landlords. Referred.

Mr. French, a bill to incorporate the Robeson County Agricultural Society. Referred.

Mr. Busbee, a bill making it unlawful for any corporation in this State to plead usury. Referred.

Mr. Busbee offered a resolution to pay the expenses incurred in interring the late Governor Tod R. Caldwell, amounting to $850 19.

The question was discussed at some length as to the right of State officials to contract any debt in the name of the State, unless there shall be law for the same.

The resolution was adopted.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax. Passed its third reading.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington, Raleigh and Danville Railroad Co., passed its several readings.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The bill to amend the charter of the Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad, passed its third reading, after the adoption of an amendment providing that the subscription on the part of Catawba county and the citizens thereof shall not be expended outside of said county, except by their consent.

Resolution asking Congress to remove the tariff off of tobacco was laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Dorten, a petition from citizens of Wayne county, praying the General Assembly to pass the Usury law.

By Mr. Finger, a petition from citizens of Catawba, asking no Usury law.

By Mr. Tate, a bill in relation to the Western N. C. Railroad. Referred.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of

THE USURY BILL

was taken up and the discussion resumed on Mr. Means' amendment.

Mr. Boyd first took the floor in support of the amendment. He was in favor of a usury law, provided it did not discriminate in favor of corporations against individuals. The various legal authorities cited by the gentlemen that preceded him, were not sufficiently clear to satisfy him that the passage of the bill would affect National Banks. Therefore, he would favor the amendment, which, if incorporated in the bill, he would support, otherwise he would not.

Mr. Moring followed Mr. Boyd in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Pinnix followed in opposition to the amendment.

He was interrupted by Mr. Mebane, who said that the gentleman from Davidson unintentionally misrepresented the gentleman from Wake, and that gentleman being out of his seat, he would take occasion to reply to him He said the gentleman from Wake, while admitting that an officer or any of the Directors of a National Bank were amenable to the laws and subject to criminal prosecution in the Courts of the State, he did not mean to say that the Directors or officers of National banks were subject to arrest and prosecution for usurious interest, &c., nor did he believe they were subject to prosecution by any law of the State, being created by the Federal Congress.

Mr. Hurley said he did not rise to make a speech, but he would ask the House, if by adopting this amendment, would it not be surrendering our conceived ideas on the important question of State sovereignty? He regarded this question as more sacred and its perpetuation by our people of more importance than Usury, Civil Rights and all else besides. For this reason he would support the amendment.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, in reply to the arguments of the opposition, said:

As a prelude to what I will have to say, I desire to repel an attack made upon me by the gentleman from Davidson. He charges that in the conclusion of my remarks on Thursday, I had taken the position that the State had a right to prohibit National banks from taking interest on deposits, and in this I have virtually yielded my position. My remarks bear no such construction and carry no such idea. I did say that the proper remedy was to impose this restriction on National banks, but I still maintained that this must be done by the proper authority—the National Government. It was unnecessary for me to notice this, as any gentleman who heard my remarks, will find a complete refutation to the gentleman's charge.

Now, Mr. Spreaker, I will briefly state my position in reply to the numerous gentlemen who have argued this question. The gentleman from Guilford said, (and you will find it in his reported speech,) that National Banks were created to provide a National currency. That, unless a State law impairs the efficiency of the National Banks, to-wit: In the establishment of a National currency, it is Constitutional. The gentleman misapprehended the true status of the question. If you depreciate the value of National currency, don't you impair the accomplishment of the object for which the Bank was originally designed according to the gentleman's own statement? The decisions they have cited have no bearing upon collateral matters, which will not aid the House in arriving at a correct conclusion. The opinion of Mr. Justice Miller, upon an outside question, was relied on as decisive of this question. But, Mr Speaker, we find that Justice Miller, before this question was directly presently, in the case cited by my friend from Chatham, says that we are transcending our Constitutional powers

There is one question propounded by the gentleman from Guilford to the gentleman from Wake which I desire to answer. Can a National Bank be indicted? Clearly they can, if any of their acts violate a law made by the proper authority. And the gentleman begs the question when he says that our admission concedes the legality of this bill and its capacity to reach the National Banks. This is the very question at issue, can we denounce penalties against the National Banks for violations of this law?

In the abstract, we agree with the gentleman, but in the application of his principle to National Banks, we differ. It is true that under the light of his decisions the National Banks cannot be viewed theoretically as a part of the machinery of the National Government, but in their practical workings, they most certainly are.—Impose restrictions upon the currency, and you can destroy the Banks. The power to tax or to impose restrictions implies the power to destroy.—It is an indirect attack upon the bonds of the United States Government. No one will controvert the position that supply and demand control the values of all commodities; this is settled by the opinions of the ablest writers.—The Bank act requires a deposit of bonds; this gives a market to the bonds and not an inconsiderable market. It creates a demand. Withdraw this demand by destroying the National Banks and you depreciate the value of the bonds because you diminish the demand, &c. The position of my friend, Mr. Pinnix, from Davidson county, is in conflict with his position on the resolutions memorializing Congress to prohibit the National Banks from giving interest and fixing a rate of interest for them. He assails my vote upon these resolutions because he *thought* they have a centralizing tendency, and involved a concession of the State's rights. Let the gentleman lodge, under this bill, the power to control the price of money in the National Banks, and he creates a centralized power, to blight our industrial interests, which has no parallel in the history of the world. I desire now, Mr. Speaker, to refer to the 13th section of the bank act and see if we can get any light from that. Under that proviso this bill can be evaded A merchant in Raleigh, instead of loaning directly on usurious interest, can draw on a merchant in New York with whom he colludes, and sell his bill of exchanges for usurious rates and this will be the result of your measure. You will cause delay in mercantile transactions, but under this proviso you can't affect the value of money which will seek its level despite your efforts, &c.

Mr. Staples again took the floor to reply to the arguments advanced by Messrs. Walker and Moring, but being an elaboration of his former remarks heretofore reported, we will not attempt a synopsis. During the remarks he was asked by Mr. McRae if he saw no harm in the amendment, and was in favor of restricting the National banks to the same rules and laws that governed corporations and individuals, why did he oppose it? Mr. Staples replied, because if sent back to the Senate he apprehended danger in the passage of the bill.

Mr. McRae then took the floor and said that he did not desire to say more upon the subject, as it was palpably plain to every member on this floor that the milk in the cocoanut was found. The opposition were afraid of the Senate, where the bill had been first introduced, considered by the committee, reported and thoroughly discussed in that body. He was here interrupted by Mr. Staples, who asked, if the amendment is adopted will you vote for the bill?

Mr. McRae—"No, never will I, so help me, support a bill that, in my opinion, has a tendency to crush the good people of my State."

Mr. Oaksmith then propounded the following question to Mr. Staples: "Will the gentlemen vote for the amendment if we promise to vote for the bill?"

Mr. Staples—"No."

Mr. Finger took the floor, stating first that he had made an enquiry yesterday in regard to the proviso of the bill regarding National Banks, which as yet had not been satisfactorily answered. He would again put the question to the gentlemen from Guilford and Davidson. After a brief colloquy, Mr. Finger proceeded to discuss the merits of the amendment, and warmly advocated its adoption.

Mr. Strong, on taking the floor, replied to the arguments of the opposition at some length.

Mr. Staples called the previous question on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion prevailed.

On the passage of the amendment, Mr Gudger called the yeas and nays and the amendment prevailed by the following vote: Yeas, 37; nays, 47.

Mr Gudger changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration, and on his motion to reconsider, the yeas and nays were called, and the motion failed by about the same vote.

After considerable wrangling, debating, &c., on dilatory motions, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock, leaving this as the unfinished business for Monday.

SENATE.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

FEBRUARY. 15, 1875.

Mr. Marler, a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers. Referred.

Mr. Graham called up bill to revive the Board of Internal Improvements. Passed its third reading.

Mr. Cooke called up bill to amend chapter 64 of Battle's Revisal. The bill gives the landlords a lien on the crop of the tenant, without written agreement.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 22 to 9.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill to adjust the public debt of the State coming up as the special order, the substitute of the Joint Committee for the report recently made by that Committee was considered. The following is the substance of this substitute, and the amount proposed to be paid:

For old bonds, &c, issued before the 20th of May, 1861, principal $5,578,900, at 50 cents face value in new bonds, $2,789,450.

Funded interest bonds issued under funding acts of March 10th, 1866, and Aug. 20th, 1868, principal $4,120,100, at 33⅓ cents face value in new bonds, $1,373,366⅔.

Old appropriations issued during and since the war, including bonds issued for the Chatham Railroad and Williamson & Tarboro Railroad Companies, principal $3,625,000, at 25 cents face value in new bonds: $906,250.

For registered certificates of indebtedness due Literary Fund, principal $383,045, at 50 cents face value in new bonds, $191,522½.

Making a total of bonds to be funded by this bill $13,707,045, and the total amount of the new bonds proposed to be assumed $5,260,589.16, with the following interest to be paid upon the same: for the first 2 years 2 per cent. per annum, or $110,521.17; for the next three years 3 per cent., or $165,781 75; for the next five years four per cent., or $221,642 34; for the next twenty years 5 per cent., or $276,302 92.

This statement not including the Construction bonds of the N. C. R. R., which amount to $2,794,000, or the Special Tax Bonds, which amount to $11,407,000.

Messrs. Jenkins and Waring explained the nature and workings of this substitute, claiming that the special tax on construction bonds should not be attached to this bill, but be considered and acted upon separately. The rate of interest proposed would not only place payment within the power of the State, but would, they thought, meet the approbation of the bondholders. Mr. Waring thought this question should be met and acted upon by this Legislature; the people expected and demanded this action at our hands, and the Committee thought any settlement upon a lower basis would not be accepted, and such proposal would be a virtual repudiation of the State debt.

On motion, the farther consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow 1 o'clock

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Blythe, a bill to require the Bible to be read in public schools. Referred.

By Mr. Tate, a bill to provide for the collection of taxes on polls, property and income tax in the several counties in the State, and also to provide for the machinery of the same. Ordered to be printed.

USURY BILL.

Mr. Mebane offered an amendment to the bill as follows: Provided this act shall not go into effect until the 1st day of March, 1876.

Mr. Mebane advocated the amendment and took occasion to discuss the general merits of the bill at considerable length.

Mr. McIver next took the floor in opposition to the bill, but if its advocates determined to force it upon the House, then let the people have the advantage of Mr. Mebane's amendment in order to give them time to prepare for future operations. He represented cotton farmers and the turpentine section. He knew the act would prove disastrous to both corporations, and had new letters in his possession from prominent and leading citizens of his county, protesting against such legislation.

Mr. Holt was also opposed to the bill and favored the amendment. He represented a constituency that would actually suffer from such unjust legislation. He was a free money man because his people were; they were principally cotton farmers, and knowing the operations of the act to be seriously detrimental to that large class of our citizens generally, he would certainly enter his protest against it.

Mr. Thorne was in favor of a strict usury law; thought it would be the means of bringing more capital to the State in the way of emigration. He said money was only 3 and 4 per cent in England, and yet it was not carried away. In Pennsylvania the rate was 6 per cent., and yet money was plentiful. He knew that the high rate of interest was now keeping back the flood of emigration to our State, and he was, therefore, prepared to vote for the most stringent usury law.

Mr. Fields next advocated the bill at considerable length. He thought the provisions of the bill a just and needed protection to our people against moneyed monopolies, &c.

Mr. Johnson represented a tobacco section, not only where the plant was raised, but where was located also a large number of factories and warehouses. Being a manufacturer himself, he spoke whereof he knew when he stated the operations of the bill would work harshly on that large class of our people. While he favored the amendment, he desired to be understood as bitterly opposed to the bill.

Mr. Isler opposed the bill. He was a farmer, and knew that the passage of such a bill would be seriously detrimental to the agricultural interest of his section. He was sorry (for the first time) to take issue with his colleague, Mr. Dortch, on this floor, but Mr. D. was a lawyer, and while he did not doubt that Mr. Dortch would do all in his power to advance the interests of all his constituents on this floor, yet he thought in this, the farming portion would suffer from such unwise legislation. His argument was lengthy, well conceived and convincing.

At the close of his remarks the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 16, 1875.

Mr. Cantwell, a memorial from Dr. J. E. Wiants, of Wilmington, proposing to establish a branch Insane Asylum at the Marine Hospital building in that city, for the accommodation of such insane as cannot be taken in the State Asylum, to be subject to the same control and same charge per patient as the State Asylum. Referred.

Mr. Bodie, a petition from citizens of Nash county making it a misdemeanor to have an unlawful fence. Referred.

Mr. Fell, a petition in reference to the Turnpike at North River and Adam's Creek. Referred.

Mr. Stanford, a bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Mr. LeGrand, a bill for the increase of the State Library. Referred.

Mr. Busbee, a bill concerning Fire Companies. Calendar.

Mr. Waring, a resolution to pay A H. Winston, Jr., the sum of $50 for acting as clerk for the Committee to investigate the Underdonk matter, and to pay Wm. M. Shipp $30, who was summoned before the Committee; Adopted.

Mr Cooke called up bill to amend the charter of the city of Newbern.

Tucker, col., opposed the bill. Enough legislation of this character had been done already, enough harm had been done by it, and he hoped the "gentlemanly portion of the Legislature" would vote this bill down. He offered an amendment that the first and second wards shall have only one Alderman each. Lost.

Mr. Bell explained the necessity of this bill. The tax paying and the honest citizens of that town asked relief from the oppression that corrupt officials had forced upon them. The last act of the retiring Board of Commissioners in 1874 was to order the burning of the vouchers in the possession of that body in order to prevent investigation.

Tucker, col., moved an amendment that the bill shall not become a law until it shall receive a majority of all the qualified voters of the town of Newbern. Lost.

Mr. Cantwell opposed the bill at some length.

COHARA OR "BRAGG" COUNTY.

The bill to constitute the county of Cohara out of a portion of the counties of Johnston, Wayne and Sampson, came up a special order.s

Mr. Busbee's motion to change the name to "Bragg" was considered and adopted.

Mr. Waddell presented a number of petitions from citizens of Johnston county, both for and against the formation of the county. He offered an amendment to the effect that the citizens of Johnston, living in that portion proposed to be cut off, shall vote separately as to whether or not that portion shall be comprised in the new county.

Mr. Waring opposed the establishment of any more counties on general principles.

Mr. Bell opposed the amendment of Mr. Waddell, as should that section refuse to be apportioned to the new county and the county still retain its charter it would not be geographically apportioned. He favored the bill.

Mr. Standford warmly advocated the establishment of the county, as a matter of jussice to a poor people, who were now subjected to the great inconveniences of going 30 and 40 miles to attend Court. It was not a political question, as both parties in the proposed territory favored it.

Mr. Morehead said where new counties were formed with less than 2,000 voters it endangers representation for other portions of the State, and he should vote against all petitions of this character.

Mr. Kerr advocated the new county, but regretted it had not been named "King," in honor of a man who was born within its limits and who had reflected credit in the councils of the nation upon the State of his birth.

Mr. Williamson opposed the establishment of any new counties.

The amendment of Mr. Waddell was adopted.

The bill failed to pass its second reading by a decided vote, the roll not being called.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports from Standing Committees were submitted by Messrs. Finger, Tate, McRae, Woodhouse and Gudger.

Mr. Pinnix, from the House Branch of the Joint Select Committee to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal Company, reported a recommendation that the Committee proceed to make said examination.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the usury bill was resumed.

Mr. Finger took the floor, and at considerable length argued the necessity of the adoption of Mr. Mebane's amendment, and also discussed the bill on its general merits. He referred to the late act of Congress protecting the National Banks from State legislation, &c., and asked if this was not a significant fact that any legislative enactment by this General Assembly could not possibly affect their operations, and if they could not proceed as heretofore in utter defiance of any laws that we could make.

Mr. Dortch, followed in favor of the bill and in opposition to the amendment offered. His remarks were in reply to the legal arguments deduced by the opposition, Messrs. McRae and Mebane, as also to other objections offered. He spoke at considerable length on the merits of the bill, but we regret that our space is not sufficient to-day, to report the able, concise and well conceived argument in detail.

Messrs. McRae and Walker followed Mr. Dortch in favor of the amendment and in opposition to the bill, but as we took full notes of the argument and propose to publish in detail to-morrow and next day, we will not elaborate in this report. Suffice it to say they met successfully every point argued by the able array of talent against it.

Mr. Oaksmith took the floor at 1½ o'clock against the bill, but before the conclusion of his argument yielded to a motion to adjourn at 2 o'clock.

On motion, a night session was called for to night to continue the discussion, after which the House adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

The President and the Force Bill—He Craves the Autocratic Power—If Congress Refuses It He May Take It Prospects of the Proposed Legislation—The Louisiana Report.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Several members of the select committee to investigate the condition of affairs in Alabama, which has charge of the caucus bill to regulate affairs in the South, called upon the President last night for the purpose of ascertaining his views on the bill. The President said the bill had his entire approval, and he hoped it would become a law. This measure or something like it was needed—a fact which he supposed was as well known to the majority in Congress as to himself. Some gentlemen expressed a doubt as to the passage of the bill; whereupon the President said even if it passed the House and failed in the Senate, or could not command a majority vote in either house it would do no harm to press it to a vote. He believed the moral effect of the passage of the bill would be so great at the South as to dispense with all necessity for executing its provisions. What the lawless element of the South needed was an indication of the determination of Congress and the Executive to repress lawlessness, to maintain order, and to preserve life and property. The President said, whether Congress passed any measure with regard to the South or not, he had determined to do his duty. He did not court responsibility that properly belonged to Congress, but as the head of the Government he would not shirk it. If Congress adjourned without action it would be a sort of encouragement for the bad element of the South to continue in their present course, and it might become necessary for him to proceed to greater extremes than a mere suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He would do what be conceived to be his duty at all hazards, and then appeal to the people to support him.

The committee held a meeting yesterday and agreed upon their report, which they will present Tuesday or Wednesday. The report concludes with the caucus bill and a recommendation for its passage.

General Butler stated yesterday that he had grave doubts of the passage of the bill, because, he added, there are so many weak-kneed Republicans in Congress. Although he was not present at the caucus he will support the bill. General Coburn, the chairman of the committee that has charge of the measure, is confident that the bill will pass. This is also the opinion of General Albright, of Pennsylvania, another member of the committee, though they have not made a canvass of the House.

The Hoar committee have returned to the city, and the full committee will meet to-morrow to hear their report. Mr. Frye, of the committee, says if a man wants a taste of hell before he gets there be should go to Louisiana. The three Republicans on the committee will unite in a recommendation that Mr. Kellogg be formally recognized by Congress as the Governor of Louisiana, and they will denounce the action of the Conservatives on the 4th of January. Their report, of course, cannot be made to the House as the report of the committee unless it receives either the sanction of Mr. Foster or Mr. Phelps, otherwise it will be a minority report.

Speaker Blaine on the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—There having been some erroneous reports of Speaker Blaine's speech in the Republican caucus on Friday evening last the following is given as an authentic outline of all be said:

The Speaker confined his remarks wholly to the proposition for a general suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and made no reference whatever to any other subject. He stated that he could see no possible reason for giving the President the power to suspend the great writ at his discretion in Maine or in Michigan because there was a disturbed condition of affairs in Louisiana or Mississippi. If there is a condition of affairs there to warrant it, let the suspension be confined to the disturbed districts. He could not see why Southern States like Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, that were now trying to sustain good governments, should be menaced and excited by a suspension of the *habeas corpus*.

Moreover, the pending proposition was unlimited as to territory and unlimited as to time. The bill, if it should become a law, would confer upon the President of the United States for all time to come, whoever that President might be, the right and power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, at his sole and absolute discretion, in any city, county, district, or State, within the Union.

He felt great respect for President Grant, and would trust him as far as he would any executive officer, but he would never vote to confer the autocratic power upon any President, now or hereafter. Even if no actual harm should come from it for a long period of years, the people would in the end become so much familiarized with the suspension, and would lose that intense jealousy of individual personal liberty which is the characteristic of the Anglo Saxon race, and which all our legislation should stimulate rather than repress.

John Mitchel for the British Parliament.

John Mitchel, who sailed for Ireland on Saturday last in the steamer Republic from New York, it is stated, went out to run for Parliament. The Irish-American says:

"Mr. Mithel's departute was unexpected even by his most intimate friends, but the reason of it was that he received by Atlantic telegraph information of a vacancy in the representation of Tipperary, and, as he announced in his recent lecture in New York, he held himself in readiness to start at any moment on the call of that or any other constituency. Colonel White is about to resign his seat, and Mr. Mitchel may fill the vacancy."

There is a likelihood, however, that Mr. Mitchel may not receive the unanimous and enthusiastic support from all classes of nationalities, and the Irish American says that all honest Irishmen elected to seats in Parliament ought as a boby assemble in Dublin and challange the Government to arrest them, if it dared, under the Convention act.

Carteret Court—Judge McKoy and Solicitor Norment—Sentenced to Death—Matters of Interest in Beaufort, &c., &c.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. 15, 1875.

Dear Journal:

Our Superior Court, Spring Term, convened on Monday morning, the 8th instant, the Hon. A. A. McKoy on the bench. As we have had no Superior Court sitting in this county for twelve months, we had much more business than usual.

Judge McKoy and Capt. Norment, the Solicitor, and other legal gentlemen, arrived on Saturday evening the 6th inst., and registered at the Ocean House. This being the first court held in this county by Judge McKoy, it caused a much larger attendance than usual. The Judge's stay with us has been an ovation, citizens from all parts of our county have called upon him, and seemed more than pleased to do him honor; the Republicans being as loud in their praise of him as our Democratic citizens. His conduct on the bench and off, reminds us of our Judges in *ante bellum* times; and just here we say, all honor to North Carolina's gallant son, the Hon. George Davis, for the able canvass he made in this district, for Judge A. A. McKoy. The people of this county well remember what he said in praise of him, and are gratified to say they have not been at all disappointed in him.

The first three days of court were consumed in the trial of our State cases. Thursday having been the day appointed by the court for the trial of Lawyer Bryant, a negro boy from Onslow county, whose trial was moved from that county to this. He was indicted for the slaying of Michael Langley, of Onslow, on the 4th day of May, 1874. The circumstances were these: He had stolen a pair of shoes from Mr. Langley and immediately thereafter left the store; he returned in a few minutes and asked Mr. Langley to exchange them, being accused of stealing them at once became very angry and made some threats, and shortly after left the store, taking the shoes with him. Shortly after he goes to his grandfather, and old negro, and borrows his musket, also borrows a pair of bullet moulds from a negro boy, and a cap. He informed his grand-father that he wanted the gun to kill an alligator and a turkey. He went then to an old mill rock near by and picked the composition out of same, he having previously borrowed some lead from the negro boy, and thus equipped he started on his murderous errand. He crossed the river in company with another boy, and went to the store and inquired for Mr. Langley. Being informed that he was at the house, a short distance off, he went on to the house, and called Mr. L. out, stating that his mother was sick, and he wanted him to go down to the store, to get some medicine for her. Mr. L. informed him that Mr. Armstrong was sleeping in the store, and to go to him, whereupon Mr. L. turned to go back in the house, and when he had entered the door-way, and in full light, the prisoner leveled his gun, and Mr. L fell mortally wounded, and died on the following day. The prisoner has been confined in the jail of Onslow since the murder was committed. The Sheriff of Onslow arrived with him on Wednesday night the 11th inst. The prisoner was brought in Court at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, and some two or three hours were consumed in obtaining a jury. The prisoner was ably defended by Alex. Justice, Wm. Whitford and Stephen D. Pool, Jr., Esquires; the State was represented by the Solicitor, Capt. Norment, and John F. Wooten, Esq The case was given to the jury about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, after a most impartial charge from his Honor. The jury returned their verdict on the next morning at 10 o'clock, of guilty, being out 12 hours. The prisoner was taken back to jail, and on Saturday morning at the opening of Court, was sentenced to death by Judge McKoy—to be hanged at this place on Friday, March 26th, 1875, between the hours of 12 noon, and 2 in the afternoon.

While the Judge was passing sentence upon him, he was so moved that tears filled his eyes, and his voice faltered. His address was most beautiful, he spoke "of its being near the Spring time, when the grass would be green, the trees in bud and blossom, and the birds singing, but this would do him no good, he must die, he told him that upon his return to the jail, to ask the jailor to call in a man of God, to pray with him, to lose no time, for his days were numbered."—He said in conclusion, "may the disembodied spirit of Michael Langley, the man you murdered, join this Court in the humble petition, may God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner declined to say anything, when asked if he had anything to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Immediately after passing sentence, Judge McKoy left the Court House for a few minutes, his feelings having overcome him.

Carteret will send a representative to the Penitentiary in the person of Enoch Wallace, a negro, who was in the employ of Messrs. Davis & Bro. at this place. He broke into their store about two months ago, was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years. The charge against him was grand larceny. Our Court will adjourn to-day. The docket is nearly cleared up, or will be so to-day.

We notice in attendance upon our Court the following legal gentlemen: Ex-Judge Manly, C. G. Hubbard, J. H. Haughton, Alex. Justice, John F. Wooten, M. D. W. Stevenson, Wm. Whitford, S. D. Pool, Jr., and Jennings Pigott. We also had the pleasure of meeting the following gentlemen from Onslow: Sheriff Murrill, A. C. Huggins, Clerk of the Court, Dr. Hoyt, Dr. Armstrong, and others. Sheriff Murrill is a genial gentleman, rather corpulent, and makes a good officer. The Sheriff of this county, John D. Davis, compares favorably with what I have written about Sheriff Murrill, except as to the corpulency. Our Clerk, Mr. James Rumley, has filled his office for years, and is the right man in the right place; and we are pleased to say the same of Onslow's gallant soldier, A. C. Huggins, Esq.

Some time ago our County Commissioners made an appropriation to repair our Court House. The same was done under the supervision of Sheriff Davis, and we take pleasure in saying that it reflects great credit upon him.

During the past week Judge McKoy was on the bench, on an average, of 8½ hours daily.

The Atlantic Hotel will be opened for the accommodation of visitors on May 1st Capt Robt D. Graham, of Charlotte, who is owner of the property, will put some additional repairs on it before it is opened. The house will be under the management of George W. Charlotte, Esq.

The Messrs. Ives, two northern gentlemen, have started, and have in successful operation, an oyster packing establishment. They have already built up a large trade, shipping them as far South as Atlanta, Ga., and we would advise all dealers in this delicious bivalve to order from them.

More anon. G W. C.

A disrespectful son asked his father: "Why is neighbor Smith's liquor store like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," said the boy. That boy got a leather medal in the shape of a number ten boot.

"Where's the molasses Bill," said a red headed woman sharply to her son, who had returned with an empty jug. "None in the city mother. Every grocery has a big black board outside, with the letters chalked on it, 'N. O. Molasses.'"

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

Supreme Court.

The following cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court at Raleigh on Tuesday last:

George W. Willoughby, vs. T. H. Threadgill *et al*, from Anson. Argued by Battle & Son for the plaintiff, and Busbee & Busbee for the defendant.

G. W. Avent *et al.* vs K. Murchison, from Harnett. Argued by H. A. London, Jr, for the plaintiff and W. McL. McKay and Neill McKay for the defendant.

M. L. Holmes *et al* vs. T. J. Crowell, *et al*, (2 appeals,) from Union. Argued by Battle & Son and Mc Corkle & Bailey for the plaintiffs, and W. J. Montgomery for the defendants.

The following are among the decisions rendered:

By Bynum J.

E. F. Regan, vs. J. S. J. Regan, from Robeson. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

E. F. Regan, vs. J. S. J. Regan & Son, from Robeson. Judgment affirmed.

Singular and Fatal Accident.

We have unaccountably overlooked the following obituary notice of the late Judge Spencer, of our State, which we find in the Fayetteville *Gazette*. The reference to the very particular incident connected with the death of the Judge, which follows the obituary, is from a Philadelphia paper and has called our attention to the original article in the *Gazette*:

DIED.—At his seat in Anson county, on the 20th ult. the Honorable Samuel Spencer, L. L. D., and one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this State.

"His honor's health had been declining for about two years, but he performed the last Circuit, three months since, and we understand, intended to have left home in a few days for this town, where the Superior Court is now sitting, had it not been for the following accident, which, it is thought, hastened his death:—He was sitting in his piazza with a red cap on his head, when a large cock turkey passing, the Judge being sleepy began to nod; when the turkey, mistaking the nodding and the red cap for a challenge, made so violent and unexpected an attack on His Honor, that he threw him out of his chair on the floor; and before he could get any assistance, so beat and bruised him that he died within a few days after."

From a Philadelphia Paper.

IMPROMPTU.

On the Turkey Cock's Attack upon the Honorable Judge Spencer's Cap.

In this degenerate age,
What [illegible] scenes engage?
[illegible]
To [illegible]
Heeding [illegible]
[illegible] with the sound of [illegible]
Even turkey cocks attack
The cap of [illegible]!

Pender County.

LEESBURG, Feb. 15, 1875

Editors Journal:

I rise, as members of the Legislature would say, to congratulate my friends on the formation of the county of "Pender," and to thank the members of the Legislature who took such an active part in carrying it through for us; as well as to counsel temperance and moderation in speaking of those of our friends who took a stand against it.

I was a friend and hard worker for the measure, and have been for the last twenty years. I was surprised that any man should see it in a different light from myself, but such are facts, and some as good men too as we have in the county of New Hanover, opposed it bitterly, and promoted logical reasoning to support them in their belief; they claim they were honest in their belief, and we have no right to doubt it. Now what I am after is to caution my friends in talking of the opponents as I have heard of some of them doing. I have even heard some of them declare, that with their consent, no one that opposed the county should ever hold any office in its gift. If they will look into it closely, they will find the opponents dotted all over the county, and they constitute a very respectable minority, represented by such men as Maj. McCammy, Daniel Shaw, and Dr. Emmett. It will take a long time to convince the people that such men were actuated by any but the purest motives. When you speak of ostracising such men as these you know not what you say; Maj. McCammy has done as much for the party as any man in the county; Daniel Shaw has been a representative man for years; Dr. Emmett has done glorious work since he adopted the county of New Hanover as his home, canvassing the county for years without any hope of reward, except the conscientious discharge of a duty he owed to his Democratic friends of his county. I have heard these men express themselves, the latter frequently, and think they are honest in their opinions, and they say if the county is divided they are then ready to unite, and work for its advancement, and for the success of the Democratic party. We are now all friends of the county of "Pender," as we should be, and if we work together we can make a Democratic county of it; but let those who favored it, persist in their denunciations, and there will be a split in the party, and the Radical rule, which we in a great measure, wanted to leave to the old county, to rid ourselves of, will be the result. I tell you the men in my township know too well what these men are made of to listen to any such stuff. I don't suppose either of those men want any office in our gift, or would have any, but what I want is for us all to unite, and work together for the common good. We have no votes to lose, and if we estrange these men by our talk, we are politically ruined. Respectfully, "PENDER."

Pender County.

ROCKY POINT, Feb. 17, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice in today's JOURNAL (the 17th) an article from Leesburg signed Pender, which I beg leave to correct so far as concerns the principal movers for the new county of Pender, around Rocky Point. So far as Mr. Shaw and Dr. Emmett are concerned we agree with "Leesburg" as to their merits, and should they have any political aspirations they would be endorsed by those I am defending. But I wish more particularly to allude to Major McCammy, whose political position none would dare to impugn, and instead of being ignored by his opponents he was not opposed by them, even before the bill passed, that his services could not well be dispensed with in connection with the machinery, provided the new county was established. This is the truth, if I am correctly informed, and if the Major was to the contrary, then I gladly withdraw this card. True last Summer, much was said about his position toward the new county, but he soon explained his position, which was that he spoke individually, stating at the same time that were he a member of the Legislature and knew that a majority of the Conservatives of the proposed new county favored the move, then as a representative he would have advocated the bill. I agree with "Leesburg," that unity of action is requisite, and respectfully offer this in the name of Rocky Point township in order that this much desired unity can be maintained.

PENDER.

STATE NEWS.

A new hotel is to be opened in Polkton this month.

The Good Templars District Convention is in session in Raleigh.

One member in the House weighs two hundred and ninety-three pounds.

A new postoffice has been established at Hall's Store, in Orange county.

The Central Hotel, at Charlotte, is to be still further enlarged and improved.

Gov. Vance lectures in Richmond, this month, on "The Scattered Nation."

Eighty-three cargoes of corn were received in Newbern in December and January.

The new Charlotte Building and Loan Association has been organized and has gone into business.

Mrs. Hawk Meadows and Mr James C. Cozart, of Granville county, both had their legs broken by accident.

Union county, South Carolina has voted, by a large majority, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Spartanburg and Ansonville Railroad.

A revival is progressing in the Edenton Street Methodist Church of Raleigh. The preaching of Dr. Rosser is commanding great attention in that city.

The last number of the Kinston Gazette contains a card from Mr E. F. Cox, a prominent Republican of Lenoir, bidding a long farewell to his political allies.

A new Post Office has been authorized on the Western Division of the Carolina Central Railway, seven miles from Charlotte, to be called "Paw Creek," T. T. McCord, Postmaster.

The Charlotte Observer says: The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company have finally rejected the proposition of the South Carolina Railroad Company for a lease of the former's road.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We learn that the residence of Mr. R. K. Ferrell, at Wilson's Mill, was destroyed on the night of Wednesday of last week, together with all the furniture and clothing of the family. The fire originated in the kitchen. Loss about $6,000. No insurance.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: The weather of last week was more steadily and severely cold than any of the winter, the mercury on the 8th going down to 8 at sunrise and the next morning to 12. As a consequence a bountiful ice harvest was gathered, every ice house in town being filled to overflowing.

The Shelby Aurora says: It is rumored that a widow lady, on her return home from this place, where she had sold her cotton, a few days ago, shot and killed a white man who had blacked himself and stopped her in the road for the purpose of forcing her to give over her money. We have been unable to gather the names and cannot vouch for the report.

The Asheville Pioneer says: There is a woman in Cherokee county who is the mother of nine sons. Three of them, claim paternity of a white man, three of an Indian, and three of a negro. Seven of the nine have given bond for their appearance at the next term of the Federal Court to answer to the charge of violations of the Internal Revenue Laws.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The gin house of Dr. John R. Thompson, in this county, was recently destroyed by fire, together with about twenty bales of cotton and a large quantity of seed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. About four bales of the cotton were the property of Col. J. T. Kennedy. No insurance.

The Concord Sun says: On Friday evening last, Mr. Reuben Suther, one of the oldest inhabitants of Concord, breathed his last. Mr. Suther has been confined to his bed for the last two years. He was a man of unusual physical strength and constitution, and had experienced little or no sickness until this last attack. He was in his 94th year and has lived nearly all his life in Concord.

The Hickory Press says: We learn that on the 31st ult., a little eight year old daughter of Mr. Bebbers, living near Little River, Alexander county, stepped upon a chair to reach for something on the mantlepiece, when her dress caught on fire, and she was so badly burned that death ensued in about two hours.

The Reidsville Enterprise says: John Middleton, a prisoner, in the county jail, was found dead on the morning of the 9th inst. A coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held and after examination, into the facts and circumstances, from a view of the corpse found that said deceased was chilled to death by the cold weather.

Waynesville, Haywood county had a big shooting affair on Monday of last week. A young man by the name of Smathers shot ten times at W. P. Welch, late Senator from that county, neither of which took effect. The parties were arrested and bound over. It resulted in an affair "concerning of women."

The Charlotte Observer says: A letter received from New York, by Capt. S. F. Wolfe, stated that the contract for the pipes, tanks, machinery, for the "Centennial Gas Light Company of Charlotte," has been given out and is now being filled, and a contract has been made for the laying of the pipes. The gentleman who is managing the affairs of this Company, writes that if no untoward circumstances occurs, the Company will be in operation in from 60 to 90 days.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that one morning during the prevalence of the recent sleet Mrs. Hawk Meadows, residing near Tally Ho, Granville county, went out to milk a cow, and slipping, fell and broke a leg. Her screams startled her husband, who was himself a cripple, being on crutches, but in endeavoring to go to the relief of his wife, he too fell and was unable to get up, and thus both husband and wife lay upon the cold ground utterly unable to help each other. No other person was in hearing at the time, and they were compelled to wait some time before their condition was discovered.

We also learn that a few days since Mr James C. Cozart, living near Tally Ho, fell from his horse and had one of his legs broken.

The Atlanta Constitution of the 12th inst., says: Last evening ex-Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered his lecture upon Demagogues at DeGive's Opera House. The lecture was given by invitation of the Young Men's Library Association.—The Governor was greeted by a very complimentary audience, in which the Legislature and Judiciary were well represented. A number of ladies were present; and taken altogether his auditory quality could not be improved upon in our city. His subject was "The Demagogue," and he appeared as the defender of this much abused individual.

Gov. Vance is one of the most gifted humorists we have ever heard, and kept his hearers convulsed in laughter. Often and suddenly he would give utterance to some beautiful passages of eloquence. Another charm of his lecture was the number of anecdotes he had interwoven therein, each one of which brought down the house.

The Governor said many good things which we have not the space to reproduce. The lecture was thoroughly enjoyed, and will not soon be forgotten.

For the Journal.

Pender County.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12th, 1875.

Editors Journal—

The protracted new-county agony is over. The telegraphic wires have born to you the gladsome news that the deliverance of the down-trodden people of New Hanover is secured in the triumphant establishment of the new county of Pender. The Republicans here are crest-fallen because of the success of their Democratic measure. Our Radicals in Wilmington and in Pender will be still more disconsolate and vanquished at the extraordinary unanimity and determination of the white men and Conservatives of this new county to throw off the galling yoke of radicalism which since the war has pressed so heavily upon them. Let the triumphant passage of this cheering measure of relief through both Houses, and against the stubborn and persistent fight of an extraordinary combination of opponents, teach all who thus resist the omnipotent demands and overwhelming voice of a long suffering and down trodden people, that truth yet prevails and justice still abounds after factions resistance and Radical opposition have spent their force. Success, though long deferred, has at last crowned our efforts. Let the friends of Pender feel, as the writer feels in this day of deliverance, that the triumph itself, the certainty it secures of a new era of prosperity and happiness to a people so long empoverished and oppressed by the condition of affairs in New Hanover, amply repays them for all their hardships and sacrifices in this long and arduous struggle. And if this is not sufficient reward, let further motive for action rest on the high duty of every friend of the new county to bear this victory with moderation and charity, and unselfishly to inaugurate and sustain such measures as will ensure prosperity and success to this additional member of the great family of democratic counties in North Carolina. Let us *unite, conciliate, harmonize*, and adopting *honesty, capacity and faithfulness* as our guide, elect such men to office as are exemplars of these virtues, and thus secure, in the very start, public confidence and the safety and welfare of the county. These are among the duties of our victory which office-seekers do not generally recognize, but which the true man and honest patriot and genuine reformer always observe.

As the JOURNAL supported this movement and has a fine circulation in Pender it is mete that its columns should bear this letter to the thousand and one petitioners there for its formation as well as the two thousand voters living in its legal boundaries. If the inspirations of the hallowed name of Pender are not sufficient to move the people there to a full discharge of the duties incumbent upon them from this decisive act of the Legislature—if any of us cannot well avoid the temptation of letting ourselves down into that quagmire of love of office, of extravagance in public expenditures, and of like corrupting and demoralizing influences which have become a baneful and destructive contagious desire in the body politic of the old county of New Hanover, then let us derive additional lessons of duty from the support given our cause by the ablest and most distinguished members of the General Assembly. Their laborious and persistent efforts in our behalf, the splendid bursts of eloquence of some of them in each House, when the efforts against our bill of LeGrand, Waring, Moring, Hamner, Busbee and other Democrats were combined with Cantwell, Lloyd, Moore, Norment and other Radicals as they fought it, entitle these friends to the high consideration and permanent gratitude of the Conservative party of Pender county. Our people cannot, must not, shall not, forget these things, and at our coming jollification over the result, when in the spirit of amnesty and peace, friends and foes will be united to meet in social greeting over an old fashioned country barbecue, no one's feelings will be hurt in talking over what memorable things Stanford, Kerr, Walker, McRae, Gudger, Erwin, Linney, Shackelford, Means, Mosely, and others have done for our empoverished people in this long-deferred deliverance. If the afore-said Democratic opponents who in working, speaking and voting with the Radicals hurt us vital in points, and tended to aid in fastening upon the Conservative party of the new county still more closely the fetters which have so long enslaved them, will come among that people then or at any time and learn more of the sufferings they have endured under Radical rule as well as the proverbial hospitality of our intelligent rural citizens, and the magnificent resources and fine prospects of the new county, they will see as their constituents will recognize, the error and blunder they committed in their opposition. The West came up nobly to our support. She stretched her hands gallantly accross that chasm of sectionalism which has too long injured both the East and the West, and in almost one solid phalanx rescued the white people of Pender from the oppressions upon them. *Let not this significant fact be forgotten, or fail to arouse and maintain a grateful appreciation and cordial support from every friend of Pender of all similar measures of relief inaugurated for the Western portion of North Carolina.*

And now again let us cherish warmly in our bosoms a grateful remembrance of the untiring labors and burning eloquence of those faithful defenders of our cause in both Houses of the Legislature. They carried it ably through amid the quicksands and breakers of the storm of opposition and to them the honor is due.

And it was a just decision, made more glorious in triumph because of the unfair means used to defeat the enterprize—the great difficulties overcome, and the deep feeling of opposition in the Legislature to the formation of new counties. Ours is an exceptional case, however, and the management of the public affairs of the new county must be so conducted as to show to Legislators and the public in future, including our friends who have worked for it here, that this important work has been well and wisely done.

PENDER.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Illinois Bishopric.

It will be remembered that during the progress of the Convention the ballots of both the Chancellor of the Diocese and the Chancellor of the Cathedral were challenged. The Chair overruled the challenge, and the votes were allowed to be cast, though the opposition thereto was very decided. On the following day Mr. Melville W. Fuller and others opposed to Dr. Koven's election attempted to mend the records, so they might show that these ballots had been challenged, but they were again defeated. If the minutes of the proceedings had shown this, the opposition would not be obliged to otherwise verify the fact. But it easily admits of proof, and they will act upon it notwithstanding the records contain no hint of it.

According to the best legal interpreters of the Church law neither of these officials had a right to vote. The canons say that the Chancellor of the Diocese is entitled to a seat in the Convention, but do not endow him with Church franchise. The Chancellor of the Cathedral may, with two or three of the laity, and with the certificate of the acting Bishop, cast one vote. The Chancellor of the Cathedral in the present case acted entirely independent of both laymen and certificates, and hence, it is claimed, voted illegally. Both of these officials, it is said, voted for Dr. De Koven. As the majority he received was but one, his election would be annuled if the illegality of these votes is admitted.

A Few Words to Feeble and Delicate Women.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who is daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their minds never to take another dose of medicine, nor be tortured by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription which has received the loudest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid tiresome sensations causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs, that continual drain that is sapping from your systems all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful, may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper workings of your systems are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use is kept up for a reasonable length of time the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from my pamphlet on diseases peculiar to your sex, sent on receipt of two stamps. My favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

A New Archbishop.

A telegram was received from Boston this morning stating that Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, had received the appointment of Archbishop at the hands of the Pope. We are enabled to confirm this report. The appointment was made some time ago, but no official announcement of the fact has been made. Several months may elapse before the pallium and accompanying documents will be received from Rome and Bishop Wood is formally invested with his new dignity.—There have been various rumors in the newspapers concerning this matter, and they can now be set at rest by the above statement. A province will in all probability be created out of Pensylvania for the new archbishop. The State comprises at present six bishoprics including the newly created one at Reading, and is embraced in the province of Baltimore, under the care of Archbishop Barley, station at that city.—Philadelphia *Telegraph*.

There need be no trouble about the on tax whisky; that's easily rectified.

Judge Eure, of the 1st Judicial District seems to be a terror to evil doers from the number of convicts arriving at the Penitentiary from that circuit.

Scarfs for *chapeaux* are very much in favor with the *beau monde*. They are twined round the crowns and fastened plainly behind. The ends are not long, and are handsomely fringed.

The ugly hat, with brim extending over the forehead, and almost concealing the face, reminds one of an old fashioned gable roof—yet these frights are considered fashionable, and hence will probably be accepted by the *elite*.

IT IS USELESS TO ATTEMPT to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver or kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, purifier of the blood and renovator of the system. *It has never been known to fail.* 4w

MARRIED.

In Winston, N. C., on the 10th inst., by Rev J. E. Mann, of [illegible], Dr W. G. JOHNSON of Farmington, Davie county, and Miss EMMA MILLER of Winston.

DIED.

On Monday night, the 15th inst., EDDIE BANCROFT son of Nathaniel and Rosalie Jacobi, aged 6 years, 3 months and 29 days.

At Salem, N. C., February 12th, 1875, in her 6th year, ELIZABETH DRANE, daughter of the late Thomas W. Crowe, of this city, and wife of Col. J. D. Radcliffe, of New York.

"Perfect through suffering."

In Onslow county, on the 3 st ult., of erysipelas, Mrs. ABBIE MONTFORT, wife of Dr. W. J. Montfort, aged 32 years.

A truly estimable woman; a kind, loving and faithful wife; a devoted mother; a pure, exemplary and consecrated Christian has passed from this world of sorrow into the climes of eternal blessedness.

Too much cannot be said in her praise. Her neighborhood and her church, as well as her bereaved family, have suffered irreparable loss. She is happy, but our loss is great and pure must we go. God comfort the bereaved family.

SPECIAL.

The best dressed men in town are wearing Warwick Collars. They say there is nothing like them for comfort.

The Gates of Pearl, through which the human voice issues, should never become rusty. To keep the teeth for ever free from blemish, to render their decay impossible, it is only necessary to use Fragrant SOZODONT. It is antiseptic and supremely wholesome.

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of the JOURNAL that Parsons Purgative Pills contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and the success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs will make the name of John on not less favorably, if less widely known, than that of Louis Napoleon.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

— AND —

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY.

Feb. 18, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—General trade has been dull and unsatisfactory. This is the result of many unfavorable circumstances. In the first place much uncertainty exists respecting the action of Congress upon the revenue and finance bills, and in the second place navigation and transportation has been impeded by the snow storms and ice blockades at the North. But in spite of these drawbacks, business and industrial affairs are, for the most part progressing as favorably as could be expected, all things considered, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that we shall have a Spring trade of fair proportions; and what is of importance, it promises to be conducted upon sound principles of economy. We do not wish to be over sanguine, or to lead our readers to indulge in hopes that are not likely to be realized; but really the tendency of the times is undoubtedly towards improvement. While the country probably never contained a larger proportion of the elements of prosperity than it does to-day, it is not to be denied that there are lacking one or two essentials for their utilization and for turning them to the best account, namely, a complete restoration of confidence, which was so badly shattered by the panic, and greater stability in the national finances, including the revenue laws and the currency. Confidence, though proverbially a plant of slow growth, is reviving about as fast as is consistent with the affairs of the industrial and commercial world, but the finances are in so muddled a condition that we fear there is little prospect of an early improvement in this direction. Still they have been far worse during the last ten years than they are now, and when trade revives actively, as it will with the break up of Winter, everything may work smoothly and more satisfactorily than many now apprehend.

As a favorable indication the New York *Shipping List* says:

We may mention that our latest advices from England seem to foreshadow a substantial reaction from the depression of the last year. It is remarked that the low prices of nearly all the raw material is having the effect to stimulate both consumption and production, the cheapness of the food staples also exerting a powerful influence in the same direction. The business relations between the United States and England are so intimate that it is a matter of just congratulation that the turning point should have been reached at last in both countries. If the improvement with us has appeared slow and tedious, it may be attributed, in large part, to the unreasonableness of our expectations. The fact is apt to be overlooked that credit has been subjected to an enormous standard during the last year and a half, hence the precise parties whom it would be safe to trust is not always so apparant to capitalists as to many others. This will explain why it is that capital has been lying dormant for so long a period to be loaned on call at merely nominal rates, instead of finding its way through the arteries of commerce and industry. At the proper time things will take a start, and the gloom of to day will give place to the sunshine of to-morrow.

In our local market, trade generally continues quiet, and there is no important change to note in the financial or commercial situation.

In the foreign and coastwise exports of naval stores and cotton during the week there has been a large increase of valuation, the figures showing up $375,000 for this week against $200,000 for last week. The principal articles of shipment were as follows: Cotton 4,098 bales, spirits turpentine 369 casks, rosin 14,807 bbls., crude turpentine 144 bbls., tar 1,849 bbls, against, cotton 3,111 bales, spirits turpentine 2,231 casks, rosin 10,937 bbls., crude turpentine 21 bbls., tar 442 bbls., for last week.

Foreign freights are firm. The supply of tonnage at hand is not large and vessels are wanted.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The market for cotton was inactive most of the week and the transactions were light. The week opened at an advance of ⅛ cent per lb. in quotations. Prices were sustained up to Tuesday when a reaction occurred and the official quotations were reduced ¼ cent.—Wednesday the market reacted and middling was placed up ⅛ cent. Since then and up to the close to-day prices have continued to be sustained. The demand has been principally for export, there being little if any speculative enquiry.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	587 bales.
Saturday	141 "
Monday	175 "
Tuesday	485 "
Wednesday	289 "
Thursday	273 "

Being a total of 1,950 bales, against 1,521 bales for last week. The exports were 4,098 bales, and the stock is 2,716 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 103,461 bales, against 108,152 bales last week, 115,700 bales the previous week and 101,698 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 2,739,233 bales, against 2,826,407 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 87,174 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 71,406 bales, of which 57,692 were to Great Britian, 3,014 to France, and 10,700 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 839,253 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	13⅞ cents.
Low Middling	14 "
Middling	14⅜ "
Good Middling	15 "

ROSIN.—In rosin in the early part of the week we find a continued feeling of steadiness, and the market it not buoyant, at least well sustained. Buyers as long as they found no attempt made to force an advance upon them seemed, willing to continue operations, and a fair amount changed hands. Later in the week the condition of affairs changed; the telegraphic advices from abroad and New York indicating weakness and a decline, has, as a natural result, acted upon our market, and on Wednesday Strained declined five cents. Since then and up to the close to-day no change occurred, the market closing quiet at $1 65 per barrel.

The medium and fine grades of rosin have been in fair demand during the week, and sales have transpired almost daily at the quotations.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 1,000 barels of strained at $1.70 per barrel.

Saturday—Sales of 500 barrels of strained at $1.70, 125 barrels D. E & F. at $1.72½ and 50 barrels G. at $2.20 per barrel.

Monday—No sales reported.

Tuesday—No sales reported.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 barrels strained at $1.65 and $1,50 barrels (K) pale at $5.00 per barrel.

Thursday—No sales reported.

The receipts for the week were 9,975 bbls, against 12,911 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 14,807 bbls against 10,937 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 61,712 bbls against 66,604 bbls for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 65
Good Strained	1 70
No. 2	1 75
Extra No. 2	1 80
Low No. 1	2 20@2 50
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 50
Low Pale	5 00@5 50
Pale	6 00@6 50
Window Glass	6 50@8 00
Water White	8 00@9 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The operations in Spirits Turpentine the past week have been so small that there really was no positive market, and the position proved entirely nominal.—Former quotations were allowed to remain, mainly because there was nothing doing, though the undertone of the market indicated that buyers had the advantage of sellers, and to have followed the market could have purchased at a decline. On Tuesday quotations were reduced to 33 cents, showing a decline of 2 cents on last week's figures. Wednesday the market alternated between strong and weak, without experiencing however, a change of prices. To-day (Thursday) at the close the market is quiet at 33 cents.

The receipts for the week were 793 casks, against 1,103 casks for last week. The exports were 369 casks, against 2,311 casks for last week, and the stock is 9,056 casks, against 8,032 casks for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	No sales reported.
Saturday	" "
Monday	" "
Tuesday	102 casks at 33c. per cask.
Wed'sday	*150 " 33½ " "
Thursday	100 " 33 " "

*Buyers option February delivery.

TAR—Since our report of the 12th inst., to Wednesday of this week the market ruled very steady at unchanged prices, with a good demand existing and large daily sales at the quotations. On Wednesday the market exhibited symptoms of weakness, but at the close of the evening no concessions had been made in favor of buyers.—To day at the close the market is quiet at $1 65 ℔ bb.

The receipts for the week were 1,206 bbls., against 890 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 1,849 bbls. against 442 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 5,025 bbls. against 5,668 bbls. for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	137 bbls at $1 65 per bbl
Saturday	147 " " 1 65 "
Monday	300 " " 1 65 "
Tuesday	175 " " 1 65 "
Wednesday	119 " " 1 65 "
Thursday	150 " " 1 65 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE — There was a fair demand for the crude material distillers and exporters during the past week, and the receipts were readily taken at the current prices up to Wednesday, when a decline of 10 cents per brl. was accepted. The market closes to-day at $1 40 for Hard and and $2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 1,685 bbls, against 1,291 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 144 bbls against 21 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,748 bbls, against 2,714 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	200	1 50	2 50	2 50
Saturday	116	1 50	2 50	2 50
Monday	450	1 50	2 50	2 50
Tuesday	290	1 50	2 50	2 50
Wed'y	150	1 40	2 40	2 40
Thursday	200	1 40	2 40	2 40

GRAIN—There has been little, if any, increase in the grain trade during the past week, and scarcely any changes in the condition of the market. CORN—There were several arrivals of cargoes during the week; the Schrs Mary Wheeler, 1,620 bushels; Samuel, 1,400 bushels; and Mary, 1,700 bushels, from the Eastern counties. The sales for the week consisted of the cargo of the Schr Mary at 86½ cents. The balance of cargoes, 2,750 bushels, were not offered on market, but were taken into store. At the close to-day cargoes are quoted quiet at 86½ cents. The receipts for the week were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,950 bushels; from New York, 1,875 bushels, per Schrs Mary Wheeler, Samuel and Mary, from the Eastern counties, 4,450 bushs; by W. & W. R. R. 1,876 bushels. From store prices have remained steady the following being the ruling figures to-day: Yellow and mixed corn 92½ cts. and white mealing 95 @ 97½ cents ℔ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ℔ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sales from store at 97½ @ $1 ℔ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—The provion market for a few days of the early part of the present week was very brisk, there being an increase in the orders from the country, and the consumptive demand of the city, and prices were firm, but later a damper was thrown upon the market by a reaction of feeling in the Northern and Western markets, and since then ours has been quiet. North Carolina bacon continues carce and there is very little doing owing to the small stock. Quotations of this quality of meats are nominal.

To day the quotations for meats are as follows:

North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 12@13½ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8@8½ cents for shoulders and 11@12 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ℔ lb.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ℔ lb for prime.

PEANUTS—The market for peanuts is unchanged, there being about the usual trade at previous prices, holders do not show any disposition to competition to get what business may be had at fair prices. The following prices prevailed to-day:

Fancy	$1 50
Extra Prime	1 30@1 40
Prime	1 25
Ordinary—Nominal	

DRY GOODS—There is scarcely anything doing in this market beyond a filling of a few small orders for staple cotton and woolen fabrics. In the Northern markets while there is evidently an effort to talk the market strong, and the manufacturers have in some instances put prices of cotton goods up, it is very doubtful whether they can sustain an advance, and there have been further adjustments of prices to a lower basis on some bleached shirtings. The capacity for production of most cotton fabrics is so much in excess of the consumptive wants of the country, that there is little ground for expecting prices to be sustained at much above the bare cost of production, until the domestic consumption increases, or the way is opened for an outlet to foreign markets for our surplus.

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $60 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano $53, cash, and $60, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60, Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

FOR SALE!

Mules and Wagons.

SEVEN (7) Head good large Mules.
TWO (2) A No. 1 Road Wagons.
ONE (1) A No. 1 Timber Wagon.
On good easy terms. Apply to
J. E SMITH,
Westbrooks, Bladen County, N. C.
jan 23 2 deod-1m&wlm.

FINE OLD BRANDIES

—AND—

WINES.

The Purest and Best Goods Imported. They can be relied on for

MEDICINAL USE.

We have in stock the largest and most valuable line of Fine Old Wines and Old Brandies in North Carolina, and will sell them close to importers' prices.

Gentlemen who value Fine Goods and appreciate them, can always find them in our stock.

Sparkling and Still Wines, Hocks and Clarets, Dry Scuppernong, 1867, Ales and Porters.

CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,

5 & 7 North Front St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Hillsboro Recorder, Marion Star and Robesonian and Wadesboro Herald copy.
feb 14 29

Molasses—Molasses.

100 BBLS. NEW CROP CUBA,
100 bbls. Sugar House.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
feb 18 43

Bacon and Pork.

75 Boxes D. S. Sides,
50 " Smoked "
20 " " Shoulders,
30 bbls Pork.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
feb 18 43

Corn—Corn—Corn.

3,000 BUSHELS CORN.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
feb 18 42

"New Process"
Empire Family Flour,

Best Flour in the World.

Try it and we guarantee a saving of 33½ per cent. As was expected it took the "premium" at the Fair for making the

PUREST, WHITEST and
SWEETEST BREAD

One trial will convince you.

The "Best Butter in the World," always the same and the only reliable elegant Butter in this city.

Salad Dressing and Atmore's Mince Meat.

At GEO. MYERS',
11 and 13 South Front St.
jan 24 21

Hardware.

Nails, Pot Ware, Cotton Cards, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Shot, Caps, Powder, English Fil s, Pocket Cutlery Razors, Locks, Hinges, Screws, &c. at prices that will suit the wholesale trade, can be found at the Old Established Hardware House of

JOHN DAWSON,
No. 19, 20 and 21 Market St.
feb 14 39

Seed Potatoes,

NOW LANDING from Schooner Mary B Reeves.
300 Bbls. Extra Pink Eyes.
300 Bbls. Extra Early Rose.
Best Maine Seed Stock in new barrels.
For sale by
BINFORD, CROW & CO.
feb 16 40-1w

Molasses and Coffee.

100 Bbls S. H. Molasses,
150 Bags Rio Coffee,
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
jan 31 27-

New Crop Sugar House Molasses.

200 BBLS. S. H. MOLASSES.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
feb 7 33

A Distiller Wanted.

A MAN WITH NO FAMILY, WHO CAN make White Rosin, and bring satisfactory references; to go to Mobile, Ala.

Apply to
JAMES C. STEVENSON.
feb 13 38-tf

Flour! Flour! Flour!

300 BBLS. BOB WHITE FLOUR,
400 " Bell Mill Flour,
200 " White Russian Flour.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
jan 28 24

Beets, Parsnips,

SWEET CIDER,
Just arrived and for sale at
G. H. W. BUNGE'S,
N. E. Corner of Market and Second Sts.
feb 7 31-tf

Children's
Pebble and Kid [illegible]
[illegible]

General Market Reports

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Commercial.

NEW YORK, February 17—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 483 bales; uplands 15⅝c; Orleans 15⅞c.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork heavy—mess $19 12½ to $19 25. Lard firm—steam 13⅞c. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38½c. Rosin unchanged. Freights dull.

Cotton—futures opened steadier as follows: February, 15 19-32 to 15 21-32c; March, 15 11-16 to 15 23-32c; April, 16 1-32 to 16 1-16c; May, 16⅜ to 16 13-32c.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb 17—6 P. M—Money easy at 2 to 2½ per cent. Sterling Exchange demoralized and rates reduced five times, closing at $2 48½. Gold active at 115 to 115¼. Government Securities active and steady. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 1,089 bales at 15½ to 15⅝c. Southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4 70 to $5 40; good to choice do $5 45 to $8. Wheat shade firmer and in moderate demand; the ice embargo seriously checks business; winter red western $1 21 to $1 24. Corn less active and firm at 81½ to 82½c for western mixed; 82½c for yellow western. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull and heavy at 7⅛ to 7¼c; fair to good refining, 8c; prime 8c; clayed refined easier at 9¼, 9½ to 10½c. Rice quiet. Tallow quiet at 8⅛ to 8¼c.—Rosin heavy at $2 05 to $2 12½ for strained. Spirits Turpentine lower at 37½ to 38c. Pork steady at $19 22 for new mess; $18 for prime mess.—Lard steady—prime steam 13¾c.—Whiskey firmer at $1 04.

Cotton—net receipts 961 bales; gross receipts 3,106 bales. Futures closed quiet, with sales of 16,700 bales, as follows: February, 15 9-16 to 19-32c; March, 15 19-32 to 15⅝c; April, 15 31-32 to 16c; May, 16 9-32 to 16 5-16c; June, 16 17-32 to 16⅝c; July, 16 27-32 to 16⅞c; August, 17 to 17 1-16c; September, 16 9-16c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling 15⅝c; low middling 15⅛c; good ordinary 14⅛c; net receipts 342 bales; gross receipts 342 bales; exports coastwise 205 bales; sales of 250 bales; sales to spinners 100 bales; stock on hand 27,548 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak—Maryland red $1 20; white $1 25; amber $1 25. Corn—Southern white 78 to 80c; yellow the same. Oats firm—Southern 67 to 68c. Rye firm at $1 to $1 06. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork nominal at $19 25 to $20. Bacon steady—shoulders 8¼c. Lard nominal. Whiskey quiet, unsettled and nominal.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17—6 P. M.—Cotton dull—middling 15c; low middling 14¾ to 14¾c; good ordinary 13½ to 13¾c; net receipts 1,134 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,100 bales; exports coastwise 155 bales; sales of 800 bales; stock on hand 50,322 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15c; low middling 14⅛c; good ordinary 13⅞c; net receipts 2,862 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,927 bales; sales of 900 bales; stock on hand 104,752 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17—6 P. M.—Cotton demand good—middling 15c; low middling 14⅜c; good ordinary 13⅛c; net receipts 4,874 bales; gross receipts 5,394 bales; exports to France 1,660 bales; exports to the continent 4,980 bales; sales of 7,000 bales; stock on hand 294,958 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn steady. Pork nominal at $20. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 8⅞c; clear rib and clear 11¼ to 11½c. Lard firm—prime steam 14¼ to 14⅝c; keg 15¼c. Whiskey dull and declining at $1 05. Bagging firm at 12 to 12½c.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16 6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 15c; net receipts, 1,285 bales; shipments 2,135 bales; sales 1,800 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15⅞c; net receipts 1 bale; 143 bales; exports to Great Britain, 400 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 17—6 P. M.—Cotton steady middling 14⅞ to 14⅞c; low middling 14⅛c; good ordinary 13⅛c; net receipts 664 bales; sales 936 bales

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—Noon—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling uplands 7⅛d; middling Orleans 7⅞d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

Later—Cotton—Sales of 6,400 bales American. Sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, delivered in April, 7⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—Evening—Cotton—sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped January, 7 11-16d; do., shipped February and March 7 13-16d: do., deliverable February and March 7⅛d.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Feb 12—Br Brig Sterling, Thompson, St Thomas, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Mary B Reeves, Bracy, Boston, Binford, Crow & Co.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Siam, Fulcher, Charleston, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Mary Wheeler, Foreman, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.

Schr Samuel, Bloodgood, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.

Schr Mary, Berry, Elizabeth City, Lippitt & Co.

Feb 17—Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

CLEARED.

Brig John Pierce, Townsend, Cardenas, Worth & Worth.

Feb. 13—Schr E S Powell, Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Br Barque Atalanta, Doran, Liverpool, Sprunt & Hinson.

German Barque Rudolph, Paske, Hamburg, Sprunt & Hinson.

Schr Mary A Trainer, Oskins, Jacksonville, Harriss & Howell.

Schr John, Gabriel, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Brig Edith Hall, Bunker, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor Brig Tordenskjold, Olsen, Rotterdam, Williams & Murchison.

Nor Barque Stanbo, Gundersen, Hamburg, Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

New York—Schr John—2,500 bbls rosin, 104 bales cotton, 50 casks spirits turpentine.

Boston—Brig Edith Hall—1,558 bbls tar, 183 do rosin, 217 do pitch, 100 casks spirits turpentine, 41 bales cotton.

Baltimore—Steamship Raleigh—399 bbls rosin, 222 casks spirits turpentine, 94 bales cotton, 25 bbls tar, 5 do pitch, 50 bags peanuts.

FOREIGN.

Cardenas—Brig John Pierce—53 bbls rosin, 49 do tar, 50 do pitch, 25,000 feet lumber, 106 empty bbls, 94 empty hhds.

Liverpool—Schr E S Powell, 1,550 bales cotton, 500 bbls rosin, 134 bbls gum thus.

Br barque Atalanta, 961 bales cotton.

Hamburg—German Bark Rudolph—3,709 bbls rosin.

Rotterdam—Nor Brig Tordenskjold [illegible]

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

[FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.]

Devoted to the Diffusion of Intelligence, and to the Establishment of Republican Principles among the American People, it is the purpose of *The Tribune* to follow and exemplify in the future, even more faithfully than in the past, these cardinal ideas of its existence and its mission. To that end it is constantly increasing its means for procuring the latest news and the best opinions from all parts of the world, and at the same time enlarging its facilities for publication and distribution.

Its Correspondents are stationed at every important center of ideas and of action, both in this country and abroad. They lead or accompany the seekers for that which is new or adventurous among the mountains of Colorado, along the valley of the Yellowstone, or on the coasts of the Arctic Ocean. At home, *The Tribune* unfolds the combinations which assail a great sister city, while it reports faithfully and promptly the latest and best results of the workers in Literature, Art, and Science. *The Tribune* is, in short, not only a great, but a complete newspaper.

The Tribune "Extra Sheets," unequalled in their combined value and cheapness, will be continued at frequent intervals during the coming year. The Farmers' Extra, describing fully the great Orange Movement of the farmers all over the country, and prepared from original and official information, will soon be ready, while No. 10, containing the transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting at Portland Me., is fresh from the press and for sale by all newsdealers.

The Weekly Tribune has been recognized for many years as the favorite paper of the Agricultural classes (as well as with country readers generally), and an eminent authority recently declared that it had done more to promote good farming than any other single influence that ever existed.

The Tribune is published in three editions, Daily, $10 a year; Semi-Weekly at $3 a year, and Weekly at $2 a year.

Now is a good time to subscribe for either edition, and the best time to get up clubs for *The Weekly Tribune*. We offer the following exceedingly liberal terms to Clubs; and those who get them up:

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20 copies..1 10 each.	20 copies..1 20 each.
30 copies..1 00 each	30 copies..1 10 each.
And an extra to each club	*And an extra to each club*

For Clubs of FIFTY, *The Semi-Weekly Tribune* will be sent as an extra copy.

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Terms—Cash in Advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS OF THE TRIBUNE.—Any former subscriber to *The Tribune*, whose name has not been on our books since February, 1873, may obtain *The Weekly Tribune* from this or any subsequent date, to January 1, 1875, by sending $2—the price of subscription for one year—to this office.

If you are not a subscriber to *The Tribune* send for a specimen copy, which will be returned free. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.
46

Christian Advocate.

[RALEIGH, N. C.]

Rev. J. B. Bobbit, Editor & Publish'r

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Has the

Largest Circulation in the State.

Devoted to Religion, Literature, Science, Art, News, and General Intelligence.

The Organ of the N. C. Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

It has its support, and the continued aid of its Ministers, (all of whom are agents) toward increasing its circulation.

We offer no premiums. The ADVOCATE stands upon its intrinsic merits.

While it is Methodistic in doctrine, it will contain news from all Churches, so as to make it a welcome visitor to the intelligent readers of all denominations.

Its wide and increasing circulation makes it a *Most Excellent Medium for Business Men Generally.*

Terms, $2 per annum, in advance; $1 for six months. feb 17-tf

THE RALEIGH NEWS

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY

STONE & UZZELL.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS of the State of North Carolina—to the success of the Conservative party, the development of the hidden wealth of the State, the inviting emigration into our midst, and advancement of the welfare of our people in everything that serves to make a State prosperous and independent.

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

will be found of great advantage, as both the Daily and Weekly circulate largely in every portion of the State. Rates moderate.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily, One Year........$7 00
Weekly, " "........2

Subscribe for 1874.

STONE & UZZELL,
Proprietors.

jan 30

If Wilmington

IS ALIVE TO HER INTERESTS in East Carolina, her business men will advertise in

THE WASHINGTON ECHO,

a large and well established weekly newspaper, circulating extensively in the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pamlico, Pitt, Edgecombe and those adjoining. Rates Low.

WALT. P. WILLIAMSON, Late of Tarboro, R. GRANGER, of Washington.
Editors and Proprietors.

oct 31 Star copy. 260-tf

The Florence Pioneer,"

Published Weekly at

FLORENCE, DARLINGTON CO., S. C.

Terms: $2 Per Annum in Advance.

Its large and daily increasing circulation in the Pee Dee country, and along the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, renders it an excellent advertising medium for the business men of Wilmington.

Monthly and yearly contracts made upon the most liberal terms.

WM. LITTLE,
Editor and Proprietor.

feb 28 51

The Enfield Times.

DANIEL BOND, Editor & Prop'r
C. C. DAVENPORT Associate Ed.

TERMS:—One Year, $2 00; Six Months, $1 00

One of the most interesting exchanges that comes to us from the Old North State.—*Baltimorean*, Baltimore, Md.

Judging from the first number, it will immediately take rank, editorially, with the first papers in the South.—*Norfolk (Va.) Journal.*

Shows an aptitude and ability in discussing important public questions, and evinces much enterprise in the general make up and mechanical execution.—*Brownsville (Tenn) States.*

One of the neatest and best edited papers in the State.—*Wilson, (N. C.) Plaindealer.*

The best printed paper in North Carolina.—*Spirit of the South, (N. C.)*

dec 27 307-

The Ansonian.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT

POLKTON, N. C.

L. L. POLK Editor.

It will be patronized largely by the Farmers and Business Men of Anson, Union, Stanly and other Counties along the Carolina Central Railroad, and the Merchants and other Business Men of Wilmington, if they would secure the trade of that prosperous section, will find no better medium for advertising.

Tobacco Leaf and Cotton Plant.

PUBLISHED AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Largest circulation of any Trade Journal in the Southern States. Subscription $2 per annum.

Tobacco Leaf and Cotton Plant.

SUPPLEMENT—WEEKLY.

Over Five Hundred gratuitous circulation. Post paid specimen copies to Post Offices in adjoining counties of the Carolinas.

J. R. MORRIS,
Proprietor.

100 Bbls. Flour,

JUST RECEIVED. Elm Grove Family, $8 00—"as good as we ever at" is the universal testimony of those [illegible] ure, 16 2-3 cents. 500 Bales Hay—$1 00 per cwt.

GRANT & HINTON,
Commission Merchants and Grocers.

feb 14 39 d w

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

Exchange of Circuits.

An exchange of circuits has been made by which Judge Kerr holds the Courts of this District, beginning at Brunswick county, on the 4th Monday in February, and Judge McKoy the Courts in the 7th District, beginning at Alamance, on the 4th Monday in February.

Look Sharp, Neighbor!

Our rustic-us neighbor of the *Robesonian* is trying to poke fun at us. We forgive him, though, in view of the originality of the joke, it not having been published more than ten or twelve times in all, but he had better look sharp, or we will send a *de lunatico inquirendo* up to interview him.

Pender County.

A dispatch to the JOURNAL from Mr. E. W. Kerr, Senator from Sampson county, received last night, announces that the bill to establish the new county of Pender, from portions of New Hanover, passed its final reading in the House yesterday, and is now a law. The county of Pender is now an established fact.

The Wilson Drawing.

The drawing of the Gift Concert for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum took place at Wilson last Wednesday evening.

The houses and lots were not included in the list of prizes, being withdrawn therefrom in consequence of a sufficient number of tickets not being taken. The highest prize, $500, ticket No. 89, was drawn by Mr. Williams of the Battleboro *Advance*.

Parties in this city holding tickets will find the list of numbers and prizes at this office.

Cotton for Liverpool.

Schr. *E. S. Powell* and the British barque *Atalanta* cleared Saturday for Liverpool, the former by Messrs. Williams & Murchison, with 1,550 bales of cotton, and the latter by Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, with 961 bales of cotton. The cargo of the *Powell* is much the largest load of cotton ever carried out from this port, and is estimated, at $70 a bale, to be worth the nice little sum of $108,500. According to the same estimate, this would place the value of the *Atalanta's* cargo at $67,270; in all, $175,770 worth of cotton shipped from this port yesterday to Liverpool.

Personal.

We were pleased to receive a call yesterday from Rev. J. J. McLenden, proprietor of the High School at Ansonville. We are pleased to learn of the favorable stand this school has taken and to know that its prospects for the future are bright. Rev. N. B. Cobb is associated with Mr. McLenden, and this fact will cary a weighty influence with parents and guardians. Ansonville is located ten miles north of Wadesboro, and is a beautiful and healthy little village of 300 inhabitants. The climate is a fine one, the school terms are very low and the board is at the same time excellent and cheap.

Temperance Rally Last Night.

Mr. Theo. N. Ramsay lectured to a large audience last night at Temperance Hall on the temperance question, and afterwards organized Wilmington Lodge of Good Templars with the following officers:

C. W. Yates, W C T.
Mrs. V. Orr, W V T.
J. Alderman, P W C T.
W M Hayes, W C and L D.
Mrs Maggie Kendrick, W S.
Mrs Isabella Lamb, W T.
Mrs Mary Hall, W M.
Miss Mary Yopp, W I G.
Robert Lamb, W O G.
Miss Mattie Orr, R H S.
G N Shishmainan, L H S.

The Lodge will meet every Monday night.

New Papers.

The *Alamance Gleaner* is the title of a new weekly paper which comes to us from Graham, in Alamance county, the first issue of which is now before us. It is published by Messrs. Parker & Johnson, with Mr. E. S. Parker as Editor, and presents a very handsome appearance. It is, of course, Democratic in politics, and we recognize in it an able ally in the cause of Convention.

We have also received the first issue of the *Merchant and Farmer*, a new weekly, published every Thursday at Marion, S. C., by Messrs. J. D. McLucas & Co. It is printed in clear type and presents a handsome appearance. It is Conservative in politics, and we wish it good luck.

A Distressing Tragedy.

We regret to learn of a very distressing accident which occurred at Goldsboro yesterday, by which a young and promising lad was probably fatally injured. The circumstances, as transmitted to us, were as follows:

About half past 1 o'clock, as the North Carolina train was moving up to the shed, preparatory to taking on passengers for Raleigh and the West, a lad of about fourteen years of age, by the name of Cleaveland Denmark, the son of Mr. S. H. Denmark, formerly a merchant of this city, but now resident in Goldsboro, attempted to jump on the train while it was in motion. In doing so he slipped and fell on the track and the wheel of the coach passed over him, cutting off one leg and crushing the other so fearfully it was thought that it would be necessary to amputate it. The shocked eye-witnesses of the affair raised the lad and conveyed him to his home, where, at the last accounts, it was thought that he could not recover.

A Railroad Tragedy.

We have just learned of a tragedy which occurred on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, almost within the city limits, on last Tuesday night. It seems that on the night in question an old colored man by the name of Enoch Usher, an inmate of the Poor House, who had been in to the city and was on his return home, was overtaken by the passenger train going North, on the trestle work of Smith's Creek bridge, and before the train could be stopped, was struck by the plow and knocked over into the creek. Another colored man, who was just ahead of him, was a witness of the circumstance and himself came near being a victim. He endeavored to assist the deceased across the bridge, but without effect, and was obliged to make shift for his own life. Coroner Hewlett has been notified, but the body has not yet been found.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We are informed that on Tuesday, the 2d instant, a child of Mr. Wm. Harris, residing near Ballard's Steam Mill, about nine miles from town, was accidentally burned to death. The particulars as given by our informant are these: Mrs. Harris had made a fire under a pot in the yard preparing to do some washing, and had gone to the spring for some water. The child being left alone, ventured too near the fire, its clothes were caught by the devouring flames, and burned so rapidly that the child died before its mothers return.

The Magnolia Record says: A tournament came off at Teachey's on the 5th inst. W. D. Sloan, Esq., of this county, was the successful Knight, who crowned Miss Priscilla Williams, of

For the Journal.

Pender and Cowan.

The patriotism of the Legislature has been deeply stirred by the invincible appeals of about one thousand of the tax-payers, land owners and substantial citizens of the new county of Pender, demanding a separate county organization. Nothing but the justice of their cause, promoted by the unflagging energy, disinterested earnestness and determined purpose of those who originated and sustained this wise measure of relief, by their active exertions, at home and in Raleigh, and all so ably advocated by the best patriots and most eloquent speakers in both Houses, *was able to overcome the stubborn, deep-seated and remarkable opposition in the Legislature to the formation of any more new counties.* The difficulties overcome, and by none other than honorable and manly men, were of the most obstinate and weighty character; but they only serve now to illustrate the magnitude of the work accomplished in overcoming opposition, as well as the compeleteness and glory of the triumph. Having passed the Senate by a large majority after a desperate struggle, the project was fought harder still in the House, and contested inch by inch and day after day, till the bill, just as it came from the Senate, and with the lines and boundaries, and conditions and provisions, made and endorsed by the people at home through the Executive Committee for the new county, passed the House by a still more significant and triumphant majority of thirty votes. The claims and merits of no new county proposition were ever more *thoroughly investigated*, more *desperately*, and more *unjustly*, and more *unreasonably* opposed, and yet more *magnificently* sustained, than have been those of our new born Democratic county of Pender.

Those who went to Raleigh in the interests of Pender were requested of our friends there to give the legal name of COWAN to our county site—to be located on the railroad and by a voice of a majority of the qualified voters of Pender. COWAN is to be in honor to the memory, character, and services of that noble man and true hero, Col. Robert H. Cowan, so deeply enshrined in the hearts and affections of our people. S.

Feb. 13th, 1875.

For the Journal.

Platt D. Walker, Esq.

Richmond county has abundant cause to be proud of this talented and able representative. Wilmington may well claim a share in the pride which our people feel in the honors her rising and eloquent son is winning in our Legislative Halls. Pender county will yield to none in this common pride and devotion to this coming North Carolinian, for he is not only "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," but he worked *ably*, *nobly*, *effectually*, for the cause of Pender in Raleigh. Those of us who heard him electrify the House as he did do on Thursday last, when, amid the extraordinary efforts made to defeat this long neglected measure of relief to a down-trodden people, he rallied our broken legions and crowned the standard of Pender with a glorious triumph, can never forget that spontaneous, eloquent, convincing speech of this young champion of the right and oppressed, and to him Pender county will ever feel grateful. He was our manager-in-chief in the House. He has not lost the whole session any bill he has offered to the House. He is as judicious as he is attentive and faithful. S.

February 13th, 1875.

From the Raleigh News.

Meeting of the Trustees of the University.

The Trustees of the University adjourned at a late hour yesterday afternoon, so late that we were unable to obtain in time for the press a full report of the proceedings.

There was a large attendance. The Governor, *ex officio*, was Chairman.

The members exhibited much enthusiasm in the cause of the restoration of the Institution, once so popular and useful.

Reports were received from the Treasurer, Mr. Battle, from the agent in charge of the building at Chapel Hill, lately surrendered to the Board, Mr. Michie, and from various committees.

A Committee was appainted to settle the accounts of the late Treasurer.

The state of the Agricultural Land Scrip Fund was enquired into, and it was found that it had been invested by the late Treasurer in bonds of this State. A Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of adjusting this matter as required by the act of Congress, donating the scrip, so that the Board might start an Agricultural College at once.

An Executive Committee was chosen and they were authorized to appoint an agent te solicit subscriptions from alumni and others, on such conditions as may be required by the donor.

A Committee was appointed to ascertain the condition of the assets of the bank of North Carolina, and to take proper steps to secure the interests of the University, with especial reference to obtaining relief for the University from the debt to that bankrupt bank.

The Executive Committee are Messrs. W. A. Graham, Rev. Neill McKay, D. M. Carter, P. C. Cameron, W. L. Saunders, Kemp P. Battle and John A. Gilmer.

The Bible.

Who composed the following description of the Bible we may never know. It was found in Westminister Abbey, nameless and dateless; but nevertheless it is invaluable for its wise and wholesome counsels:

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It gives instruction to the Senate, authority and directions to a magistrate.

It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband as the lord of the household, and the wife as the mistress by the table; tells him how to rule, and her as well how to manage.

It entails honor on parents, and enjoins obedience to the children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the ruler, and the authority of the master, commands the subject to honor, and the servants to obey; and the blessings and protection of the Almighty to all who walk by its rule.

A three cent stamp will now carry a letter from any part of the United States to a Canadian city, and a single Canadian stamp will perform the same service the other way.

C. R. Thomas was the only North Carolina Congressman who voted for the adoption of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives on Friday last. Clinton L. Cobb did not vote, though in attendance.

Society notes: It is our painful duty to record the death of the distinguished Duchess of Oneida. She was purchased in 1873 for $25,000, and leaves a fine bull calf three months old to mourn her loss.

Josephine Mansfield is about to reappear on the stage, and has chosen Rome, N. Y., as the scene of her *entree*. "Josie" returns to the scene of her former triumphs with all her blushing honors thick upon her.

Queen Victoria has granted a pension of £50 a year to the widow of Giovanni Battista Falcieri, the faithful servant of Lord Byron, celebrated in the writings of the great poet, as well

STATE NEWS.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Solicitor Harris has drawn over six hundred indictment against parties in Nash county for failure to list poll tax.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: Capt. James H. Avent, of Nash, left for Little Rock, Ark., last Thursday night. Capt. Avent intends making Arkansas has home.

John Wiggins was found drowned in Core Creek on Monday night last. He was 60 years of age. It is supposed that his boat upset while crossing the stream.

The Magnolia Record says: There are at present, within hearing distance of Duplin Roads, three excellent grist mills, two saw mills, and one cotton gin, all propelled by water; there is also one horse gin.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: We regret to learn of the death of Mr. James Pilkinton, of Wayne county, about five miles from Stantonsburg, from being kicked by a vicious mule, on the 3rd instant, that being Wednesday of last week.

The Fayetteville Gazette says: Mr. Denning, emulous to improve on the stereotyped plan of exhibiting mammoth potatoes, collards and turnips, brings us in a gigantic hen-egg weighing 3¼ ounces. Who can "lay over" that?

The Greenville Register says: On Saturday night, the 6th instant, three negro prisoners made their escape from jail by cutting through the brick wall. The Sheriff and his deputies went in pursuit but failed to overtake them.

The Tarboro Southerner says: Wm. Overby, white, one of the parties confined in the jail at this place for the brutal murder of young Nathan Grimes in this county last Fall, has confessed being an accessory to the crime.

We learn from the Washington Echo that the hanging of Aaron Bonner, for rape upon the person of Martha Kipps, to have taken place Friday the 5th, was postponed by the Governor at the instance of Judge Hilliard.

The Winston Sentinel says: At a meeting of the mechanics of Winston and Salem, held at the Court House on last Friday night, they resolved that on and after the 1st day of March they would adopt the ten hour system and work on no other.

The Wadesboro Herald says: Mr. W. L. Rose informs us that the subscriptions to the Cheraw & Salisbury Railroad, for Wadesboro township, now amount to $20,000, and still the good work goes on. We do not know what has been done in other townships, but hope the canvassers are at work and that the remaining $20,000 will soon be subscribed.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: A note received from Mr. T. J. Eatman, our Representative in the Legislature from Wilson county, states that if Congress passes the Civil Rights bill he "will at once change his views with regard to calling a Convention and will in such event vote for a Convention."

The Weldon News says: We learn that the gin house of Col. J. W. Johnston, in this county, nine miles west of Weldon, was burned about 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Fortunately there was no cotton within. The only loss sustained was three hundred bushels cotton seed and the gin and building. Insured for $1,000.

The Raleigh News says: Mr. J. F. Uzzle writes us this morning that the two story dwelling house of R. K. Ferrell, Wilson's Mills, Johnston county, was consumed by fire, Wednesday night. Nothing was saved except a small quantity of wearing apparel, and the family themselves made a very narrow escape. No insurance. The fire originated from a cook stove in an adjoining room.

The Asheville Citizen says: Mr. Tiddle, of Tennessee, and Wm. Allen, of Haywood county, while pouring blasting powder out of a keg, in a house near a mica mine, they were working on the Love property near Waynesville, last week, were very badly burned by the explosion of a keg, which caught from a spark, no one knows from where. Accident serious, but not fatal.

The Wilson Advance, says: The prizes drawn at the Concert are pretty generally distributed in the State. The $500 prize was drawn in Wilson, where a large proportion of the tickets were sold. The second prize of $200 goes to Beaufort. The gold watch to Windsor, the buggy to Lumberton, and the press, which did so much to advance the enterprise, held several of the lucky numbers.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: We regret to hear of a fatal accident from fire, which occurred on the plantation of Dr. Brooks, near Black Creek, in this county, on Sunday, January 31. It seems that the unfortunate girl, Tabby Sims, colored, about 15 years of age, was nursing the baby of a colored woman at the time, who was absent in the town of Wilson. Her dress caught while standing with her back to the fire.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: In evidence of what Democratic county government can accomplish, we offer the present administration of Wayne. Our County Treasurer has within the last two or three months paid nearly $9,000 of the outstanding claims against the county, many of which had been hopelessly presented for liquidation the past eight years. The county is now about out of debt, county orders nearly up to greenbacks, and an easy future is in store for our taxpayers, provided the special tax be kept off our shoulders.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Col. Love has introduced in the Senate a resolution setting out the fact that inasmuch as "the Texas or Southern Pacific rail route is about 500 miles shorter from the Pacific to the Atlantic ports by the way of the great central and diverging points of St. Louis, Memphis and Chattanooga, and thence eastward over the Western N. C. Rail road than any constructed or projected line," the General Assembly of this State recommend to Congress to extend to said Southern Pacific and Western North Carolina Railroad such reasenable aid as will insure their speedy completion, as they are conconnecting links uniting the two oceans.

The Robesonian says: Probably one of the saddest cases of death, from fire, came to our knowledge a few days ago, where small children were the victims. A colored woman, the mother of four small children, all but one of whom were unable to walk, who lives in St. Paul's township, in this county, left her house one day last week leaving all the children in the house. The three smaller children were lying in the bed. The largest one of them caught fire and ran into the bed, but obtaining no relief ran out into the field. The flames, fanned by the breeze, soon enveloped the whole body, and the child was found by an individual passing the road burnt in a horrible manner, but alive. The party who discovered the burnt child, on looking towards the house, saw smoke and fire proceeding from it and, upon entering it, saw that the bed was on fire. Not knowing that the ill-fated bed was occupied, he snatched it up and threw it out of the house when three other little victims rolled out of the burning bed, not, however, severely damaged by the flames. Only for the providential interference of a passer by, the four little children, together with the house, would have

THE STORY OF A GLASS DOOR.

Some time after the "panic" had brought extreme poverty to many an humble home by throwing out of employment hundreds of honest workers, a young woman found herself in utter destitution. Since the death of her parents, years before, she had managed, by incessant industry and great frugality, to maintain herself respectably, until the financial crisis stopped her work and rendered useless all her efforts to find any labor whereby she might earn her daily bread. One by one she had parted with her garments until there remained scarcely enough to cover her decently, and at last, in arrears for board, with no means of payment, she had been turned into the streets of New York, homeless and friendless. All that bleak day she had wandered about. Never having asked for charity, she knew not where nor how to apply. And now night had fallen, *Sunday* night, and she had no place of shelter. Pinched with cold, faint from hunger, foot-sore and weary, hope died within her. In absolute desperation she resolved to put an end to the life which seemed to have no promise of good for her, but was full of dark threatening, like the angry sky overhead. As she went on through a side street, gaining courage at each step for the final plunge which would, she thought, end all her misery, her attention was arrested by a bright light shining out on the obscurity. Mechanically moving on toward the light she at length stood before a church whose outer doors were spread invitingly open and whose inner door was of *sheet glass*, so clear that the light from within streamed through without obstruction, flooding the pavement and shining far into the darkness beyond. The incident was a slight check to the mad impulse that urged her on self-destruction. The light seemed to promise warmth, and she was *so* cold. Involuntarily she stepped into the vestibule and drew near to the crystal door through which she could see throngs of men and women who were listening to a voice whose tones reached her ear, but whose words had no meaning for her dulled brain. But the voice was earnest and kind; its tender modulations soothed her; irresistibly attracted she slipped noiselessly in and dropped into a seat in a remote corner. For awhile her great wretchedness prevented any comprehension of what the preacher was saying, but his voice still soothed her, and gradually the tension of bitter feeling relaxed and she listened.

The preacher told of the wondrous love which led the Majestic Son of God to leave the brightness and glory of the Father's House and dwell among men. She heard how the Divine One suffered from cold and hunger, how He was forsaken of friends, and had not where to lay His head. How He went about doing good, and worn with travel, forgetful of the wants of His own humanity, stood, with arms outstretched to the toiling men and women who gathered about Him, pleading with eyes full of tender, sympathizing love, "Come unto *me* all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Then the preacher went on to tell of the rest that remains for the people of God; he dwelt in tones of rapturous faith on the mansions in the Father's House which the dear Saviour has gone to prepare for His humble, patient followers; and as his wonderful voice bore the words of promise to her heart, the ice which had gathered there melted into blessed tears, and under the refreshing shower, new hope sprung up and better impulses stirred within her. She prayed for strength to struggle on and bear her dreary life until in God's good time He should release her. When the congregation dispersed she went out again into the cold and darkness, but with renewed courage and better resolves. In her agitation she took no note of the street she was on and knew neither the name of the church nor of its pastor.

Several months later the girl met with a christian woman, to whom she confided the sad story of her former wretchedness and terrible temptation. She dwelt on her rescue in words of loving gratitude to God and toward the minister whose voice had induced her to give attention to the word of life. The church whose open doors and cheerful light had drawn her in and sheltered her, until she gathered strength to resist the tempter, she had never since been able to find. Now she had regular employment and was doing well—she longed earnestly to make a thank-offering in the sacred edifice which had been instrumental in saving her.

Her new friend heard her story, and kindly invited her to go with her to hear her pastor. The invitation was gladly accepted, and they went together. As they entered the vestibule, the girl was struck with the familiar appearance of a *glass door*, through which the light was pouring. Agitated by the flood of memories which the sight brought up, she took a seat just as the preacher commenced speaking. At once she recognized the voice, and turning to her companion, she whispered, while happy tears coursed down her cheeks, "it is he! it is he!"

She was in the *Church of the Strangers*. The preacher was Dr. Deems. This was the sanctuary wherein she had found refuge from the storm of fiercest temptation—his was the voice that had charmed her back from an untimely end. At last she had found what she had so long sought, and her heart was filled with joy and thankfulness. Through God's great goodness she not only had a comfortable home with friends, wherein to rest at the close of each day's labor, but now she has a *Sunday home* where she goes to offer thanksgiving and gain spiritual strength.

The history of the glass door, as it was told to the writer of this simple story, is this: "Dr. Deems, whose benevolence and zeal are well known, once remarked from the pulpit that he wished the entrance to his Church might be made as attractive as the entrances to the various places of amusement. He could see no reason why the House of God should be dark and uninviting, while the haunts of Satan were made so alluring. He also said that if he had the means he would remove the heavy doors which shut in the congregation and replace them with *glass*, which would allow the light from within to shine out on passers by. A noble hearted man among his hearers acted promptly on this suggestion, and in the course of a week waited on the Doctor and generously offered to carry out his wishes. The offer was gratefully accepted, and in a few days the glass door replaced the door of wood, with what result in one case, four years after, we have tried to show; and if the story should induce any one to improve the dark and repulsive looking fronts of other churches, it will not have been told in vain.—*Christian Sun.*

The interest on one cent compounded from the birth of Christ would represent a lump of gold larger than the earth, so it said.

If the cold weather continues a few days longer, we may have no fears of an ice famine next summer, every one will have secured an ample supply.

A scientist has begun taking a census of the fools of the United States. He stays in a city until a fire breaks out in the daytime, and then he puts down the number of people he sees running to it.

Picnic, one of Count Lagrange's race horses now in training at Newmarket, England, some months ago had a broken leg set by a veterinary surgeon. The horse is now perfectly sound and will probably figure upon the race course during the coming season. So perfect a cure is said to be

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases Canker, Faintness at the stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by the VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves and gives them Nature's sweet sleep, as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it: It has cured me."

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? **Vegetine will Cure these Complaints.**

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER,
Pas. Ag't Mich. C. R. R.,
69 Washington Street, Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

Jan 22 9-w

"It is certainly the best of American Magazines" *Express Buffalo N. Y.*

"Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."—*Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

"There is not a dull page between its covers"—*N. Y. Times*

"A model periodical."—*Phila. Press.*

Why not Subscribe for

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IT IS THE

BEST AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

No family can afford to do without it. IT GIVES MORE GOOD AND ATTRACTIVE READING MATTER FOR THE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PERIODICAL OR BOOK PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY.

A New Serial by Mrs. Annie Edwards,

LEAH, A WOMAN OF FASHION, JUST BEGUN.

Also a Story by Prof. H. H. BOYESEN,

A Norseman's Pilgrimage,

To continue several months.

In the next No. will be commenced

JUSTIN McCARTHY'S NEW SERIAL Dear Lady Disdain.

A series of Articles by **Prominent South erners**, on the

CONFEDERATE SIDE OF THE WAR. Not Controversial, will soon be commenced.

Interesting Sketches and Stories in each No. by such writers as RICHARD GRANT WHITE, ALBERT RHODES, HENRY JAMES, Jr. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, ROSE TERRY, RICHARD KIMBALL and all the staff of BRILLIANT WRITERS which the GALAXY has attracted to itself, and who have made a bright mark on our current literature. THE SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY, each month, is worth the price of the Magazine.

Who would not give $4.00 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1875?

Subscribe at Once.

Send for our full Prospectus.

WE PRE-PAY THE POSTAGE.

It can be had, with either "Harper's Weekly" or "Bazar," or "Appleton's Weekly," for $7.50.

SHELDON & COMPANY, New York.

Jan 14 1-4w

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

NEWBERN, N. C., August 10, 1874.

"OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the WAR RECORD OF NORTH CAROLINA, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having same title, published during the past twelve months.

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly*, as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL.

Address, till further notice, "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.

aug 15 19—

GUANO.

GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO.

In Large or Small Quantities.

By instructions of the Peruvian Government, their Agents have advanced the price of Guanape Guano from September 1st, 1874, to sixty two dollars and fifty cents ($62 50) gold, per ton of 2240 pounds gross, establishing at the same time a new scale of discounts, the lowest being 50 cents on parcels from 50 to 100 tons, the highest $3 70 on 500 tons and over. As usual, they will not sell in lots of less than ten tons.

Under this new arrangement I am enabled to fill orders for lots of ten tons and upwards at less price than the Agents of the Peruvian Government. I will, as heretofore, supply quantities under ten tons at the same rate as charged by them.

Circular, containing testimonials, references and full particulars, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,
No. 58 Beaver St., New York.
P. O. Box 129.
dec 27 7-d&wtf

WEDDING CARDS [illegible]

LOTTERY.

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to One of every 11 Consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for One Dollar.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1 each, numbering from 1 to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION

Will give a Grand Concert

THURSDAY, March 31st, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$50,000
1 " " "		25,000
1 " " "		15,000
1 " " "		10,000
1 " " "		5,000
1 " " "		2,500
1 " " "		1,500
10 " " "	$500 each	5,000
20 " " "	250 "	5,000
30 " " "	150 "	4,500
50 " " "	100 "	5,000
100 " " "	50 "	5,000
100 " " "	25 "	2,500
200 " " "	20 "	4,000
500 " " "	10 "	5,000
1,000 " " "	5 "	5,000
1,500 " " "	2½ "	3,750
46,250 " " "	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to $200,000
22 Prizes in Real Estate, amounting to 50,000
49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission Allowed.

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

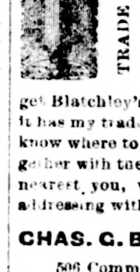
Address all communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sect'y,
DENISON, TEXAS.

C. R. JONES, National Hotel,
Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 1 1-1tawtd.

BLATCHLEY'S



Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best Pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber, which never cracks, scales or rusts, and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally.

In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

feb 14 39-9m

THE LANDMARK,

PUBLISHED AT

STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.,

IS THE

Leading Newspaper in Western North Carolina.

IT IS THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER published in Iredell County—one of the largest and wealthiest counties in the State—and has attained a larger local circulation than any paper ever heretofore published in the county.

Its circulation in Alexander, Wilkes, Ashe, Alleghany, Yadkin, Davie and Iredell, is larger than that of any two papers in the State combined; and is rapidly acquiring a strong foothold in Forsythe, Surry, Rowan and Western Mecklenburg.

It is the only paper in Western North Carolina that employs a regular canvassing agent, and is thus kept constantly before the people. Under this system a rapidly-increasing circulation is the result, making the LANDMARK

The Best Advertising Medium in Western North Carolina.

Address, **"LANDMARK."**
Statesville, N. C.

dec 9 tf

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.

The Carolina Household Magazine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of choice Literature, will be issued from the GOLDSBORO MESSENGER OFFICE commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 16th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad.

The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

and biographical sketch, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL, LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 21 x 30 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine.

☞ Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 20 cents, free by mail. Six months subscription, without the Engraving, $1.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address **JULIUS A. BONITZ, Publisher,**
Goldsboro, N. C.

dec 3 tf

LOOK! LOOK!

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!

The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St. Louis, on March 31st, 1875.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000!

Missouri State Lotteries

Legalized by State Authority.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, St. Louis, Mo.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	22,500
1 Prize of	20,000
5 Prizes of	10,000
10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
100 Prizes of	1,000

And 11,451 other Prizes of from $1,500 to $50.

Amounting in the Aggregate to

$1,200,000!

Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5

Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

The New York **WEEKLY WITNESS**, giving News, Markets, Stories, Pictures, and Live Editorials at **$1.20** a year Postage paid, has reached **75,000** circulation in three years. Send for free sample copy. 4w

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

TRY THE CHRISTIAN, a large, live, family paper, full of stories and good reading. No sectarianism, politics, pills, puffs nor advertisements. Only 50 cents a year! *Send 10 cents for 3 specimens before you forget it!* Splendid Map Premium. Agents wanted everywhere. Big commissions paid! H. L. HASTINGS, 538 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass., 608 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 4w

$57 60 AGENTS' PROFIT PER WEEK. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. 4w

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS and PLANTERS.

MAKE YOUR OWN

FERTILIZERS,

and save from $10 to $20 per ton. Get the **Best Dissolved and Pure Ground**

BONES AND CHEMICALS

From R. J. BAKER & CO.,

36 & 38 South Charles St. Baltimore.

☞ Price lists and formulas sent free on application. Write for one 4w

HAVE YOU TRIED JURUBEBA.

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort that you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful **tonic and invigorator,** which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by **WM. F. KIDDER & CO.,**
4w New York

SHORT POSTPONEMENT—DAY FIXED—FULL DISTRIBUTION.

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

March 29, 1875.

LIST OF GIFTS.

1 Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift		25,000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	75,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts,	500 each	50,000
1,000 Cash Gifts,	100 each	100,000
1,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	50,000
20,000 Cash Gifts,	20 each	400,000

21,178 Cash Gifts amounting to $1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets	$20 00
Halves	10 00
Quarters	5 00
Eighths or each Coupon	2 50
5½ Tickets for	100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., proposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE Richmond, July 3 1874.

It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means liberally represented among them.

JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 8, 1874

I commend them as gents of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. * * * *

R. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon Rob't E. Withers, Lieut Gov of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, post-office money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

For full particulars, testimonials, &c., send for Circular. Address,

Hon. **JAMES BARBOUR,**
President M. F. H. A., Alexandria, Va.

Reliable agents wanted everywhere. 4w

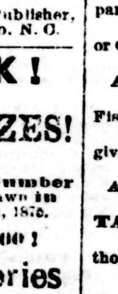
TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851 "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

feb 3 28-tf

100 Bbls. Flour.

JUST RECEIVED. Elm Grove Family, $8 60—"as good as we ever saw" is the universal testimony. Choice Hams—City Cure, 16 2-3 cents. 500 Bales Hay—$1 0 per cwt.

GRANT & HINTON,
Commission Merchants and Grocers.

feb 14 39-d&w

Corn and Oats.

2,000 Bushels Corn
1,000 Bushels Oats.

For sale by [illegible]

GUANO ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO CO.;

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

PRICES REDUCED THIS DAY.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO for sale, either for CASH or on CROP TIME. Liberal terms will be made with Merchants and other reliable parties to sell this Guano at our Warehouse prices.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Agents for Pacific Guano Co., and Dealers in No. 1 Peruvian Guano,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sub-Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

F. B. GIBSON ... Old Hundred, N. C.
C. GRAHAM ... Marion, S. C.

Jan 31 27-2md&w

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY. STANDARD SOUTHERN FERTILIZERS. WILMINGTON, N.C.

WE OFFER OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS

For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at Our Factory, at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO

At $53.00 per Ton, Cash, or $60.00, payable 1st of November, next;

NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE,

At $33.00 per Ton, Cash, or $38.0, payable 1st of November next.

WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED.

R. R. BRIDGERS, President
D. McRAE, Treasurer.
G. L. GRAFFLIN, Superintendent.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY
WILMINGTON, N. C.

jan 5 4eod-d&wim.

CASH Price $50 00 per ton of 2,000 pounds.



TIME Price $58 00 per 2,000 lbs. Payable Nov. 1.

THE HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY HAS BEEN FULLY MAINTAINED, AND IT IS CONSIDERED BY THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN IT A FAIR TRIAL THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER MANUFACTURED.

LIBERAL AND ADVANTACEOUS TERMS

FOR LARGE LOTS, GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

LOCAL AGENTS

AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

DeROSSET & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS

For North Carolina and Virginia,

—AT—

WILMINGTON.

Jan 17 14-D1taw(sund's)2m&W4m

JAMES LEFFEL'S IMPROVED DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.



POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water. Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

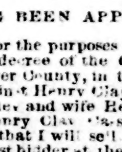
Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

aug 20 w6m

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

Improve your sight.



THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled, the total absence of prismatic rays renders them especially [*Trade Mark*] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Optician, sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by

FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP,
New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.

march 27 13-wl

Wanted!

A LADY TO TEACH THREE Children in a private family. Address,

DR. E. W. WARD,
Duck Creek P. O. Onslow Co., N. C.

dec 20 302 w3

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner for the purposes therein specified, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate of New Hanover County, in the case of John A. Parker against Henry Clay Cassidey, Francis A. L. Cassidey and wife Henrietta Dell Cassiday and Henry Clay Cassidey, Jr. I hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Court House door, in the city of Wilmington at 12 o'clock M. on Friday, February 19th, 1875, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Wilmington, county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, described as follows, viz:

The Shipyard and Railway lots, bounded on the North by the Southern line of lot No. 2, on the East by the Western line of Surry street, as the same is continued northwardly on the South by Church street and on the West by the channel of the river. Said piece or parcel of land being part of lots No. 3, 4, 5 and 6, of block No. 99, according to the plan of the city of Wilmington, as surveyed by L. C. Turner, said property including the Marine Railway and all the fixtures, gearing and apparatus thereto attached.

Terms of sale—One third of the purchase money in cash and balance on a credit of three and six months

FRANK H. DARBY,
Commissioner.

Nov 11th, 1874.
jan 14 12-4w

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LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LIPPITT'S WHARF,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Cotton, Corn, Peas and Peanuts, specialties. Liberal advances made

Prompt returns and highest market prices guaranteed. Will endeavor to furnish vessels on short notice and otherwise accommodate shippers from the Eastern counties. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the corn trade

Refer to R. F. Overman, Cashier, Elizabeth City, N. C; First National Bank, and leading merchants of Wilmington, N. C.

oct 23 w6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Rhoda Nance, against Edward Nance } Petition for Divorce.

To Edward Nance.—You are commanded to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Whiteville, on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in February, 1875, to answer the complaint of said plaintiff. If you shall fail to appear at that time, the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, this the 10th day of December, 1874.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. S. C.

F. GEORGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

dec 17 51-w6w

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

IN SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

E. B Owen and Chas H Fronson, vs The Heirs of W. F. Spearman. } Petition to sell land for Partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Laura A. Spearman is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington JOURNAL; that the said Laura A. Spearman come forward and show cause, if any she may have, why said partition shall not be made according to the prayer of the petition.

December 26th, A. D. 1874.

D. A. CULBRETH, C. S. C.

Jan 1 w-6w

DR. ROGERS' Vegetable Worm Syrup.

A Brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

CANNOT SEE HIS CHILD SUFFER

There is no other malady incident to childhood, that is accompanied with more indescribable wretchedness to the little sufferer than that

PRODUCED BY WORMS;

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in securing the most prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion of the intruders. The Remedy may be found in

DR. ROGERS' VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP.

Please bear in mind that

Rogers' Worm Syrup is the reliable preparation.
Rogers' Worm Syrup is a palatable preparation.
Rogers' Worm Syrup is liked by children.
Rogers' Worm Syrup positively destroys worms.
Rogers' Worm Syrup leaves no bad effects.

ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the BEST WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Price 25 cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.

feb 6 w1m

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